

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION

OF

WESTMINSTER ABBEY,

ITS

Monuments and Curiosities,

CONTINUED DOWN TO THE PRESENT YEAR,

DESIGNED CHIEFLY AS A

GUIDE TO STRANGERS.

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LONDON:

PRINTED AT THE MINERVA PRESS,

FOR A. K. NEWMAN AND CO.,  
LEADENHALL-STREET.

1813.



Price Two Shillings.

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James

St Peter's Collys.

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June 1901

Johnson f. 1446





F R O N T I S P I E C E



— — — This antique pile behold! There made like Gods—like mortals, there they do  
re royal beauts receive the sacred gold. Making the circle of their reign complete,  
— — — Is them crowns, and does their ashes keep Those sons of Empire! where they rise they see

AN  
*HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION*  
OF  
**WESTMINSTER ABBEY,**  
ITS  
*Monuments and Curiosities,*  
CONTAINING  

I. An Account of its Foundation and Consecration.	VI. Observations on the Beauty and Propriety of the respective Monuments.
II. The various Changes it has undergone.	VII. A particular Description of Henry the VIIIth's Chapel, with its Ornaments.
III. A general View of all the Monuments erected there; with an Abstract of their Inscriptions.	VIII. A general View of the Cloisters; with copies of several Inscriptions there.
IV. Copies of the best English Epitaphs, and Translations of the Latin.	IX. Translations of the Hebrew, Ethiopic, and Greek Epitaphs, on the Tombs of Sir Samuel Moreland's two Wives, never before attempted.
V. Characters, Anecdotes, and Memoirs of the Lives of the Kings, &c. interred in the Abbey.	

  
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**GUIDE TO STRANGERS.**

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# PREFACE.

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*A WORK of this kind needs no apology. Let it suffice to say, that men of the greatest learning have employed their time usefully, in collecting from such remains of antiquity as are here preserved, historical facts, that were no otherwise to be obtained; and for want of which, persons have been frequently connected with actions they had no relation to, events have been misplaced, and the true order of things confounded. The little regard the latter historians of our own nation have paid to these memorials, is perhaps one reason why their labours appear imperfect, and why the authors themselves, for the most part, outlive the reputation of their works.*

*Indeed, it is a tedious, a difficult, and often an impossible task, to have recourse to those marble records that are every where to be found diffused through this great kingdom; but when all that are worthy of notice in so considerable a repository as Westminster Abbey, are collected together in one small book, it will be an unpardonable neglect not to make a proper use of it.*

*If it shall appear, upon comparison of these few sheets, that persons who have had the most considerable share in the transactions of the times in which they lived, have been but just named by our historians, while others of less note have been magnified beyond their true merit; that actions have been*

ascribed to one that were performed by another ; and that many things are reported in general, which ought to have been attributed to particular persons or families, the utility of the work will then be apparent, and a road pointed out by which the errors of our historians may be corrected, their defects supplied, and justice done to the memories of many who have eminently distinguished themselves in the service of their country.

But not to dwell on this advantage only, when there are others of no small importance resulting from it, strangers who visit Westminster Abbey will find their account in the perusal of this book. The little time they are allowed in surveying the enclosed chapels, may be more usefully employed by means of it, and their pains rewarded by the recollection of things worthy to be remembered ; the unlearned will be enabled by it to converse with the monuments of the dead, with the same pleasure as the learned ; and those who have never seen, nor are ever likely to see this stately edifice, may conceive some idea of its form, magnificence, and furniture, by the account here given of it.

Add to all these, the contemplation of the things herein recorded, in a religious sense ; for, as the great Mr. Addison observes, “ when we read the dates of the tombs of some that died yesterday, and some six hundred years ago, we cannot help considering that great day, when we shall all of us be contemporaries, and make our appearance before one awful Judge together.”

WEST-

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# WESTMINSTER ABBEY,

AND ITS

## Curiosities.

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### OF THE FOUNDATION OF THE ABBEY.

Of the founding of an Abbey on Thorney Island, where that of Westminster now stands, there are so many miraculous stories related by Monkish writers, that the recital of them now would hardly be endured. Even the relations of ancient historians have been questioned by Sir Christopher Wren, who was employed to survey the present edifice, and who, upon the nicest examination, found nothing to countenance the general belief, "that it was erected on the ruins of a Pagan temple." No fragments of Roman workmanship were discovered in any part of the building; many of which must undoubtedly have been intermixed among the materials, if a Roman temple had existed before on the same spot.

Nor is the dedication of the first Abbey less involved in mystery than the founding of it. The legend says, that Sebert, King of the East Saxons, who died in 616, ordered Melitus, then Bishop of London, to perform the ceremony; but that St. Peter himself was beforehand with him, and con-

secrated it in the night preceding the day appointed by his Majesty for that purpose, accompanied by angels, and surrounded by a glorious appearance of burning lights.

That this legend continued to be believed after the building itself was destroyed, will appear by a charter, which we shall have occasion to mention hereafter; and though nothing can with certainty be concluded from these fictions, yet it may be presumed that both the ancient church, dedicated to St. Paul, in London, and this dedicated to St. Peter, in Westminster, were among the earliest works of the first converts to Christianity in Britain. With their new religion, they introduced a new manner of building; and their great aim seems to have been, by affecting loftiness and ornament, to bring the plain simplicity of the Pagan architects into contempt.

Historians, agreeable to the legend, have fixed the æra of the first Abbey in the 6th century, and ascribed to Sebert the honour of conducting the work, and of completing that part of it at least that now forms the east angle, which probably was all that was included in the original plan.

After the death of that pious Prince, his sons, relapsing into Paganism, totally deserted the church which their father had been so zealous to erect and endow; nor was it long before the Danes destroyed what the Saxons had thus contemptuously neglected.

From this period, to the reign of Edward the Confessor, the first Abbey remained a monument of the sacrilegious fury of the times; but, by the prevailing influence of Christianity in that reign, the ruins of the ancient building were cleared away, and a most magnificent structure for that age erected in their place. In its form it bore the figure of a cross, which afterwards became a pattern

tern for cathedral-building throughout the kingdom. That politic Prince, to ingratiate himself with his clergy, not only confirmed all former endowments, but granted a new charter, in which he recited the account of St. Peter's consecration, the ravages of the Danes, and the motives which prompted him to restore the sacred edifice to its former splendour, and endow it with more ample powers and privileges. This charter concluded with solemn imprecations against all who should, in time to come, dare to deface or demolish any part of the building, or to infringe the rights of its priesthood.

Henry III. not only pulled down and enlarged the plan of this ancient Abbey, but added a chapel, which he dedicated to the Blessed Virgin; but it was not till the reign of Henry VII. that the stately and magnificent chapel, now known by his name, was planned and executed. Of this chapel, the first stone was laid on the 24th of January, 1502; and, when completed, was dedicated, like the former chapel, to the Blessed Virgin. Henry, designing this as a burying-place for himself and his successors, expressly enjoined by his will, that none but those of the blood-royal should be inhumed therein.

From the death of Henry VII. till the reign of William and Mary, no care was taken to repair or preserve the ancient church. By the robberies made upon it by Henry VIII. and the ravages it sustained during the unhappy civil commotions, its ancient beauty was in a great measure destroyed; nor did their Majesties go about to restore it till it became an object of Parliamentary attention, and till a considerable sum was voted for that purpose only. This vote being passed, Sir Christopher Wren was employed to decorate and give it a thorough repair, which that able architect

so skilfully and faithfully executed, that the building is thought, at this day, to want none of its original strength, and to have even acquired additional majesty by two new towers, and by a new choir, which is a late improvement; it is made more commodious for the celebration of divine worship, which is performed every day, at ten in the morning, and at three in the afternoon; and for solemnizing those more splendid ceremonies, to which it is appropriated at the coronation of our Sovereigns. This is the work of the late Mr. Keen, surveyor to the Abbey, and does him great credit. It is executed in the ancient Gothic style, which the architect has so far improved, as to mix simplicity with ornament; and these he has so happily blended, as to produce the most pleasing effect. It has this advantage besides, that it can, upon solemn occasions, be removed, to make room for more extensive fabrications, and may be replaced without injury or much expence.

The marble altar-piece (though by no means suitable to the Abbey) is handsome of its kind, and was given to this church by Queen Anne, from the stores at Hampton Court, having belonged to a chapel that used to be at Whitehall. The Mosaic pavement of this altar was done by Richard de Ware, Abbot of Westminster, in the year 1260, who brought from Rome the stones, and workmen to set them: it is much admired; and there were letters round it in brass, which composed Latin words. The design of the figures that were in it, was to represent the time the world was to last, or the *primum mobile*, according to the Ptolemaic system, was going about, and was given in some verses, formerly to be read on the pavement, relating to those figures. The following explication is given of them:

If the reader will prudently revolve all these things

things in his mind, he will find them plainly refer to the end of the world.

The threefold hedge is put for three years, the time a day hedge usually stood ; a dog, for three times that space, or nine years, it being taken for the time that creature usually lives ; an horse, in like manner, for twenty-seven ; a man, eighty-one ; an hart, two hundred and forty-three ; a raven, seven hundred and twenty-nine ; an eagle, two thousand one hundred and eighty-seven ; a great whale, six thousand five hundred and sixty-one ; the world, nineteen thousand six hundred and eighty-three ; each succeeding figure giving a term of years, imagined to be the time of their continuance, three times as much as that before it.

In the four last verses, the time when the work was performed, and the parties concerned in it, are expressed ; that King Henry the Third was at the charge ; that the stones were purchased at Rome ; that one Oderick was the master workman ; and that the Abbot of Westminster, who procured the materials, had the care of the work.

The solemn offices of crowning and enthroning their Majesties were performed at this altar, and in the center of the four great pillars under the lantern. When the crowns were put on the King and Queen, the Peers and Peeresses put on their coronets, and a signal was given from the top of the Abbey for the Tower guns to fire the very instant. In Westminster Hall, which is very near, was the coronation dinner.

The Dean and Chapter hath been at much expense in putting a roof to the lantern, and pews under it, in the room of those destroyed by fire on the 9th of July, 1803. It broke out while the plumbers were gone to their dinner, who had been repairing the lead flat. This part, being the junction of four long timber roofs, it was a merciful

Providence the whole of this much-esteemed, august, and venerable pile, had not been utterly consumed. Awful was the sight, and every person greatly anxious for the preservation of the church. The young gentlemen of Westminster School highly distinguished themselves by their exertions. Happily no lives were lost, and but few accidents happened. Nor was any other part of the building, or a single monument, the least injured. The roof is handsomely finished, and more suitable with the rest of the building than the old one. At coronations the throne is erected under it.

The very reverend Dean ordered that divine service be performed in King Henry VIIth's chapel, and the priest to return thanks for the providential preservation of this house of God from total destruction, in the late dreadful conflagration.

We have already observed, that the form of the Abbey is that of a cross, in which you are to consider Henry the VIIth's chapel as no part. The south side answered exactly to the north in the original plan, by attending to which, you will be able to form a true judgment of the whole. The cloisters on the south side were added for the convenience of the monks ; and the contiguous buildings are of a still later date.

What will principally engage your attention, in viewing the outside of this building (the new towers excepted), is the magnificent portico leading into the north cross, which, by some, has been styled the *Beautiful*, or *Solomon's Gate*. This portico is Gothic, and extremely beautiful ; and over it is a most magnificent window, of modern design, but admirably executed.

Adjoining to this north front were seven old houses, which the Dean and Chapter very judiciously resolved to have taken down in the spring of the year 1804, which not only removes danger of

of fire, but greatly improves the view of the building, and increases light to the inside. In the buttress niches are four images remaining. The one nearest to the west tower is an abbot; the others some of the kings, who, with the abbots, built the church.

To take an advantageous view of the inside, you must go in at the west door, between the towers; and the moment you enter, the whole body of the church opens itself at once to your eye, which cannot but fill the mind of every beholder with the awful solemnity of the place, caused by the loftiness of the roof, and the happy disposition of the lights, and of that noble range of pillars by which the whole building is supported. These pillars terminate towards the east by a sweep, thereby inclosing the chapel of Edward the Confessor in a kind of semicircle, and excluding all the rest. On the arches of the pillars are galleries of double columns, 15 feet wide, covering the side-aisles, and lighted by a middle range of windows, over which there is an upper range of larger windows; by these and the under range, with the four capital windows, the whole fabric is so admirably lighted, that the spectator is never incommoded by darkness, nor dazzled with glare.

The next things observable are the fine paintings in the great west window, of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob; Moses and Aaron, and the Twelve Patriarchs; the arms of King Sebert, King Edward the Confessor, Queen Elizabeth, King George, and Dean Wilcocks, Bishop of Rochester. This window was set up in the year 1735, and is very curious; to the left of which, in a less window, is a painting of one of our kings (supposed of Edward the Confessor); but the colours being of a water blue, no particular face can be distinguished. In the window, on the other side the great window,

it is conjectured, from accurate drawings, lately taken, that the figure represents Edward the Black Prince. The three windows at the east end contain each two figures. In the left window, two pilgrims; St. John the Evangelist, and Edward the Confessor, in the center window; and St. John the Evangelist, and Mellitus, Bishop of London, in the right hand window. The beautiful north window was put up in the year 1722, and represents our Saviour, the Twelve Apostles, and four Evangelists; the latter, with their emblems, lay down two on each side.

The length of this church, from east to west, is 375 feet, measuring from the steps of Henry the VIIth's chapel; from north to south, the length is 200 feet. The width of the nave and side aisles is 75 feet. The height from the pavement of the nave to the inner roof is 101 feet. From the choir pavement to the roof of the lantern, is about 140 feet high.

By ascending three hundred steps in the west tower, where his Royal Highness the Duke of York had a telegraph, is commodiously obtained a very beautiful and rich prospect of the River, Parks, Richmond, Harrow, Greenwich, Shooter's-Hill, &c. &c.

Having now pointed out what is accounted most worthy of observation in the construction of this ancient Abbey, both without and within it, we shall next say a word or two of

#### HENRY VIIITH'S CHAPEL.

This *wonder of the world*, as it well may be styled, is adorned without with sixteen Gothic towers, beautifully ornamented with admirable ingenuity, and jutting from the building in different angles. It is situated to the east of the Abbey, to which it is so neatly joined, that at a superficial view,

view, it appears to be one and the same building. It is enlightened by a double range of windows, that throw the light into such a happy disposition, as at once to please the eye, and inspire reverence.

An author, some years ago, hath very highly, and yet not undeservedly, expressed the beauty of this chapel in the following words :—“ It is the admiration of the universe ; such imitable perfection appears in every part of the whole composure, which looks so far exceeding human excellence, that it appears knit together by the fingers of angels, pursuant to the direction of Omnipotence.”

The ascent to the inside of this chapel is from the east end of the Abbey, by steps of black marble, under a stately portico, which leads to the gates, opening to the body, or nave, of the chapel. Before you enter, you may observe a door on each hand, opening into the side-aisles, for it is composed of a nave and side-aisles, every way answering the plan of a cathedral. The gates by which you enter the nave are well worth your observation ; they are of brass, most curiously wrought in the manner of frame-work, having in every other pannel a rose and portcullis alternately. Being entered, your eye will naturally be directed to the lofty ceiling, which is in stone, wrought with such astonishing variety of figures, as no description can reach. The stalls are of brown wainscot, with Gothic canopies, most beautifully carved; as are the seats, with strange devices, which nothing on wood is now equal to. The pavement is of black and white marble, done at the charge of Dr. Killigrew, once Prebendary of this Abbey, as appears by two inscriptions, one on a plate of brass, infixed in the rise towards the founder’s tomb ; the other cut in the pavement. The east view from the entrance presents you with the brass chapel and tomb of

of the founder; and round it, where the east end forms a semicircle, are the chapels of the Dukes of Buckingham and Richmond. The side aisles were open to the nave at the east end, on each side the founder's tomb; and at the east end of the south aisle is the royal vault; and of the other, the monuments of the murdered Princes. The walls, as well of the nave as of the south aisles, are wrought into the most curious figures imaginable, and contain 120 large statues of Patriarchs, Saints, Martyrs, and Confessors, placed in niches, under which are angels supporting imperial crowns, besides innumerable small ones, all of them esteemed so curious, that the best masters have travelled from abroad to copy them. The windows, which are 14 in the upper, and 19 in the lower range, including the side aisles and portico, were formerly of painted or diapered glass, having in every pane a white rose, the badge of Lancaster, or an  $\mathbb{H}$ , the initial letter of the founder's name, and portcullisses, the badge of the Beauforts crowned, of which a few only are now remaining. The roof is flattish, and is supported on arches between the nave and side aisles, which turn upon twelve stately Gothic pillars, curiously adorned with figures, fruitage, and foliage. The length of this chapel within is 99 feet, the breadth 66, and the height 54.

And here we cannot omit taking notice of a most beautiful window, that was designed for this chapel. It was made by order of the magistrates of Dort, in Holland, and designed by them as a present to Henry VII.; but that monarch dying before it was finished, it was set up in Waltham Abbey, where it remained till the dissolution of that monastery, when it was removed to New-Hall, in Essex, then in possession of General Monk, and by him preserved during the civil wars. Some years ago John Olmius, Esq. the then possessor of New-Hall,

Hall, sold it to Mr. Conyers of Copt-Hall, who resold it to the inhabitants of St. Margaret's parish in 1758, for 400 guineas; and it now adorns St. Margaret's church. Thus has it arrived near to the place for which it was originally intended, but is never likely to reach it. The grand subject is that of our Saviour's crucifixion; but there are many subordinate figures: those at the bottom of the two side pannels represent Henry VII. and his Queen, and were taken from the original pictures sent to Dort for that purpose. Over the King is the figure of St. George, and above that a white rose and a red one. Over the figure of the Queen stands that of St. Catherine, of Alexandria; and in a pannel over her head appears a pomegranate, vert, in a field of or, the arms of the kingdom of Grenada.

To view the whole, or part of this very ancient and curious building, excellent sculpture, and models in wax, finely executed, each person's admission is 1s. 9d. or one shilling, and may be seen every day (except Sundays, Christmas-Day, and special Fasts), from half-past 9 o'clock till an hour of sunset, by entering from Old Palace Yard, at Poet's Corner door.

#### OF THE TOMBS AND OTHER MONUMENTS IN THE SEVERAL CHAPELS.

The names of the several chapels, beginning from the south cross, and so passing round to the north cross, are, in order, as follows:—1. St. Benedict; 2. St. Edmund; 3. St. Nicholas; 4. Henry VII.; 5. St. Paul; 6. St. John the Baptist; 7. Islip's Chapel; 8. St. John the Evangelist; 9. St. Michael; and 10. St. Andrew. The three last are now laid together. Besides the above, the chapel of Edward the Confessor stands, as it were, in the centre;

centre ; and, as has been said, is enclosed in the body of the church.

#### OF THE CHAPEL OF ST. BENEDICT.

In the chapel of St. Benedict, you are shewn an ancient tomb of free-stone, railed with iron on the side next the area, having formerly a canopy of wood, now quite demolished and broken away, on which lies the effigy of Archbishop Langham, who, as the Latin epitaph round his tomb sets forth, "was Monk, Prior, and Abbot of this Abbey ; afterwards elected Bishop of London ; but Ely being then also vacant, he made choice of that see ; that he was Primate and Chancellor of England ; Priest-cardinal, afterwards Bishop-cardinal of Preneste, and Nuncio from the Pope ; and that he died on the Feast of St. Mary Magdalén, in the year 1376, on whose soul God have mercy, and grant him the joys of Heaven for the merits of Christ!"—Next is a stately and curious monument of black and white marble, on which are two images in a cumbent posture, representing an ancient nobleman in his robes with his lady. This monument was erected in memory of Lyonel Cranfield, Earl of Middlesex, by his relict Lady Anne. The Latin inscription on this monument is to this effect :—

" Sacred to the memory of Lyonel Lord Cranfield, Earl of Middlesex, who, by that discerning Prince, King James I. being called to Court, was, for his excellent parts, bountifully rewarded both with honours and fortune ; being made Master of the Requests and of the Wardrobe, President of the Court of Wards, and Privy Counsellor. The new and illustrious, as well as difficult province of Lord Treasurer of England, he filled ; which services how indefatigably he underwent, his titles of Knight,

Knight, Baron Cranfield, and lastly Earl of Middlesex, with various other honours, abundantly testify. From hence Envy rising, her utmost efforts were exerted to raise storms against him, whilst he, boldly standing on his guard, encouraged by the consciousness of his innocence, was grievously tossed about; but happily escaping shipwreck, in a composed winter of life, cast anchor, and finished his course in a retired leisure.— Here lying concealed, being wearied out first, and wasted afterwards, this pilot was roused up to undertake a safer voyage, and made the port of Heaven. He died the 6th of August, 1645, aged about 70. He was twice married. By his first wife he had three daughters; Elizabeth, Countess of Malgrave; Martha, Countess of Monmouth; and Mary, who died unmarried. By the second, who survived him, he had three sons and two daughters; James, heir to the honour of Earl Middlesex; Lyonel and Edward; Frances, Lady Buckhurst; and Susannah, who died an infant."

Near Bishop Langham's tomb is another about 18 inches from the ground, on which is engraven, on a brass plate, the figure of an old man in a Doctor's habit, designed for Dr. William Bill, Dean of Westminster, Master of Eton College, Head of Trinity in Cambridge, and Chief Almoner to Queen Elizabeth, as appears by his inscription. He died July 5, 1561. On a brass plate are some Latin verses, setting forth "that he was a good and learned man, and a friend to those that were so; that he was just and charitable; and that the poor, as well as the three Colleges over which he presided, sustained an irreparable loss by his death."

On the east, where stood the altar of St. Benedict, is now a fine monument of various kinds of marble, to the memory of Lady Frances, Countess of

of Hertford, who is here represented in her robes, in a cumbent posture, with her head resting on an embroidered cushion, and her feet on a lion's back. The sculpture of this monument is extremely curious, and well worth attention. It seems to represent a stately temple, where the ensigns and devices of the noble families of Somerset and Effingham appear to be the chief ornaments. The Latin inscriptions set forth, "that she was wife to the noble Earl of Hertford, son to the renowned Prince Edward, Duke of Somerset, Earl of Hertford, Viscount Beauchamp, and Baron Seymour : that she was daughter to the noble Lord William, Baron Howard, of Effingham, Knight of the Garter, High Admiral to Queen Mary, and Lord Chamberlain and Privy Seal to Queen Elizabeth, &c. : that, for her many graces, both of mind and body, she was highly favoured by her gracious Sovereign, and dearly loved by her noble Lord; who, in testimony of his inviolable affection, consecrated to her memory this monument. She died in the 44th year of her age, May 14, 1598."

On the south side of this chapel is a monument affixed to the wall, to the memory of Dr. Gabriel Goodman, who is here represented kneeling in his proper habit. The Latin inscription intinnates, "that he was the fifth Dean of this church, over which he presided for forty years with much applause ; that he founded an hospital, and instituted a school at Ruthin, in Denbighshire, where he was born ; that he was a man of regular and devout life, and that he died in 1601, aged 73."

On the same side, and under the adjoining arch, is a neat table monument of white marble, to the memory of George Sprat, second son of Dr. Thomas Sprat, Bishop of Rochester, and Dean of Westminster, by his wife Helena, descended from the ancient and honourable family of the Wolseleys,

leys, in Staffordshire, who lies interred in the chapel of St. Nicholas. He died an infant of a year old, in 1683.

Besides those above recited, there lie interred in this Chapel, Catherine, daughter of Dr. Dolben, Bishop of Rochester, Dean of Westminster, and afterwards Archbishop of York; a Countess of Kildare, in Ireland; and Dr. John Spotswood, Lord Archbishop of St. Andrews, Primate and Lord Chancellor of Scotland, who died in 1640.

Between this chapel and the next, you will observe, affixed in the wall, a monument of Mosaic work, the sides in plain pannels, but the top of the table wrought in figures, said to be done with the same kind of stones as the floor before the altar, and erected for the children of Henry III. and Edward I. Over this tomb is something which seems to have been a piece of church perspective, but now almost defaced. This certainly was once a rich and costly monument; for in the records of the Tower, there is the King's order for erecting such a one in this place, and for allowing Master Simon de Wells five marks and a half, to defray his expences in bringing from the city a certain brass image to set upon the tomb of his daughter Catherine, and for paying to Simon de Gloucester, the King's goldsmith, seventy marks, for a silver image for the like purpose.

#### OF THE CHAPEL OF ST. EDMUND.

Next in order you will be shewn the Chapel of St. Edmund, at the entrance of which, on your left hand, is a monument, sacred to the memory of John of Eltham, second son of King Edward II. and so called, from Eltham, in Kent, the place of his nativity, where our English Kings had once a palace. His statue is of alabaster, the head encircled in a coronet of greater and smaller leaves, remarkable

remarkable for its being the first of the kind. His habit is that of an armed Knight. He died in Scotland, at the age of 19, unmarried, though three different matches had been proposed to him; the last of which, to Mary, daughter of Ferdinand, King of Spain, he accepted, but lived not to consummate it. His funeral was so magnificent and costly, that the Prior and Convent demanded £.100 (a vast sum then) for horse and armour present there on the day of his burial.

At the foot of this is a handsome monument of white marble, with the following inscription :

“ In this chapel lies interred all that was mortal of the most illustrious and most benevolent John Paul Howard, Earl of Stafford, who, in 1738, married Elizabeth, daughter of A. Ewens, of the county of Somerset, Esquire, by Elizabeth his wife, eldest daughter of John St. Albyn, of Alfoxton, in the same county, Esq.

“ His heart was as truly great and noble as his high descent. Faithful to his God. A lover of his country. A relation to relations. A detester of detraction. A friend to mankind. Naturally generous and compassionate : his liberality and his charity to the poor were without bounds.

“ We therefore piously hope that, at the last day, his body will be received in glory into the everlasting tabernacles.

“ Being snatched away suddenly by death, which he had long meditated and expected with constancy, he went to a better life the 1st of April, 1762, having lived 61 years, nine months, and six days.

“ The Countess Dowager, in testimony of her great affection and respect to her Lord’s memory, has caused this monument to be placed here.”

The figures round the inscription are the ancient badges of honour belonging to the Stafford family,  
who

who descend by ten different marriages from the royal blood of England and France.

Next to this is a small table monument, on which lie the figures of William of Windsor, sixth son of Edward III. who died in his infancy; and of Blanch, of the Tower, sister to William, who likewise died young, having obtained their surnames from the places of their nativity. What is remarkable, they are dressed in the habits of their time; the boy in a short doublet, of the indecency whereof Chaucer's parson complains; the girl in a horned head-dress, which Stowe says was frightful.

Between the monuments of Lady Frances, Duchess of Suffolk, and John of Eltham, Earl of Cornwall, against the east wall, is a monument erected to the memory of Nicholas Monck, Provost of Eton, Bishop of Hereford, and brother to George Monck, Duke of Albemarle, &c. He died December 11, 1661, aged 50. His grandson, Christopher Rawlinson, Esq. of Cark, in Lancashire, caused this to be erected in 1723.

On another tomb, raised from the floor, lies the effigy of Lady Frances, Duchess of Suffolk, in her proper robes. She was daughter of the famous Charles Brandon, by Mary, the French Queen, daughter of Henry VII. and became herself Duchess of Suffolk, by marrying Henry Grey, then Marquis of Dorset; but, upon her father's decease, created Duke of Suffolk, and afterwards beheaded for being concerned in dethroning the bloody Queen Mary. Since that, she married Adrian Stokes, Esq. and died in 1563.

The next that presents is a stately monument of white marble, representing a youth in Grecian armour, sitting on a Greek altar, and erected, as the Latin inscription sets forth, to the memory of Francis Hollis, by John Earl of Clare, his afflicted father.

father. This brave youth, after returning home from making a campaign in Flanders, died August 12, 1662, aged 18. His epitaph is thus written:

*What so thou hast of nature or of arts,  
Youth, beauty, strength; or what excelling parts,  
Of mind and body, letters, arms, and worth,  
His eighteen years, beyond his years, brought forth;  
Then stand and read thyself within this glass,  
How soon these perish, and thyself may pass;  
Man's life is measur'd by the work, not days,  
No aged sloth, but active youth hath praise.*

On an altar in the same style, but differently ornamented, sits, in a sleeping posture, the figure of Lady Elizabeth Russel, daughter of Lord Russel, in alabaster. Your guides will tell you that she died with a prick of her finger, which is apt to raise pity in the minds of the spectators; but this story has no other foundation, than the misapprehension of the statuary's design; for having represented her as asleep, and pointing with her finger to a Death's-head under her right foot, it has been supposed that her finger bled, and that the bleeding had closed her eyes in death; whereas the design of the artist seems rather to allude to the composed situation of her mind at the approach of death, which she considered only as a profound sleep, from which she was again to awake in a joyful resurrection; of which the motto under her feet is a clear illustration, “*Dormit, non mortua est;* She is not dead, but sleepeth.” The Latin inscription on the scroll beneath only tells that her afflicted sister Ann erected this monument to her memory. The device is an eagle, the emblem of eternity, standing on a foliage of roses, &c.

Within the rails which enclose this last monument, is one of various-coloured marble and alabaster, painted and gilt, erected to the memory of

John

John Lord Russel (son and heir to Francis Earl of Bedford), and his son Francis, by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Anthony Cook, Knt. and widow of Sir Thomas Hoby, Knt. He is represented in a cumbent posture, habited in his coronation robes, with his infant son at his feet. His lady was esteemed the Sappho of her age, being well versed in the learned languages, and an excellent poet; five of the epitaphs on this tomb are of her composition, of which three are in Latin, one in Greek, and the other in English, which is here transcribed as a specimen, the rest being to the same purport:

*Right noble twice, by virtue and by birth,  
Of Heaven lov'd, and honour'd on the earth,  
His country's hope, his kindred's chief delight,  
My husband dear, more than this world's light,  
Death hath me left. But I from death will take  
His memory, to whom this tomb I make.  
John was his name (ah was!) wretch, must I say?  
Lord Russel once, now my tear-thirsty clay.*

Affixed to the wall, near this monument, are two others, one to the memory of Lady Jane Seymour, daughter of Edward Duke of Somerset, who died March 19, 1560, aged 19.

The other to the Right Honourable the Lady Katharine Knollys, chief Lady of the Bedchamber to Queen Elizabeth, and wife to Sir Francis Knollys, Knt. Treasurer of her Highness's Household. She died January the 15th, 1568. This Lady Knollys and Lord Hunsdon, her brother, were the only children of William Carey, Esq. by Lady Mary, his wife, one of the daughters and heirs of Thomas Bulleyne, Earl of Wiltshire and Ormond, and sister to Ann Bulleyne, Queen of England, wife to Henry VIII. father and mother to Queen Elizabeth. What is farther remarkable, Lady Knollys'

Knollys' only daughter was mother of the favourite Earl of Essex.

Under the window that fronts you when entering, is a very ancient monument, representing a Gothic chapel, and in it the figure of a Knight in armour, in a cumbent posture, with his feet resting on a lion's back. This was erected for Sir Bernard Brocas, of Baurepaire, in the county of Hants (Guthrie calls him Brokehouse), Chamberlain to Ann, Queen of Richard II. But this Princess dying, and Richard falling under the displeasure of his people, who deposed him, Sir Bernard still adhered to his royal master in his misfortunes, which cost him his life. He was publicly beheaded on Tower Hill, January 1399, and here buried.

Next adjoining to the west side of this is the monument of Sir Richard Peckfall, Knt. Master of the Buckhounds to Queen Elizabeth; first married to Alianer, the daughter of William Pawlett, Marquis of Winchester, by whom he had four daughters; and afterwards to Alianer, daughter of John Cotgrave, who erected this monument to his memory, as appears by the inscription. On the bases of the pillars are Latin verses thus translated:

*Death can't disjoin whom Christ hath join'd in love,  
Life leads to death, and death to life above.  
In heaven's a happier place: frail things despise,  
Live well to gain in future life a prize.*

Near this is an ancient monument of grey marble, on which, in plated brass, is the figure of a Knight in armour; his head reclined upon his helmet, and one of his feet placed upon a leopard, the other on an eagle. By the Latin inscription this Knight was Humphrey Bourgchier, son and heir to John Bourgchier, Lord Berners, who espousing the cause of Edward IV. against the Earl

Earl of Warwick, was slain in the battle of Barnet Field, on Easter day, 1471, though the King was victorious.

On the right hand, as you enter this chapel, is the ancient monument of William de Valence, lying in a cumbent posture on a chest of wainscot, placed upon a tomb of grey marble; the figure is wood, covered originally with copper gilt, as was the chest in which it lies, but the greatest part has been filched away; and of 30 small images that were placed in little brass niches round it, not one remains. It 1296 he was slain at Bayonne, treacherously. His body was afterwards brought to England, and honourably buried in this chapel, and an indulgence of 100 days granted to all devout people who should offer up prayers, for his soul.

Near to Valence is a most magnificent monument, partly enclosed, to the memory of Edward Talbot, eighth Earl of Shrewsbury, and his Lady Jane, eldest daughter and coheiress of Cuthbert, Baron Ogle, whose effigies in their robes lie on a black marble table, supported by a pedestal of alabaster. This monument is finely ornamented, and the carving on the various coloured marble is exquisite. The inscription contains nothing more than his titles and character, which is indeed very high: he was honourable without pride, potent without ostentation, religious without superstition; liberal both in mind and bounty; warded ever against Fortune, his whole life was a path of justice, and his innocence escaping envy, continued through the whole course of his life. He died February 8th, 1617, in the 57th year of his age.

On the floor of this chapel is a tomb two feet high, on which is a lady in a widow's dress, with a barb and veil, cut in brass, round which is an inscription in old French, importing that Alianer de

Bohun, daughter and heiress of Sir Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hertford, Essex, and Northampton, and wife to the mighty and noble Prince of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, Earl of Essex and Buckingham, son of Henry III. lies interred here. This lady, who was the greatest heiress in England, was deprived of her husband by the cruelty of his nephew, Richard II. who, jealous of his popularity, most treacherously betrayed him by a shew of friendship; for coming to visit him at Plashy, a pleasant seat of his in Essex, and staying supper, in duty; he thought to attend his Majesty to town; but at Stratford was suddenly surrounded by an ambush of armed men, who privately hurried him on board a ship, and carried him to Calais, where, by the King's order, he was stifled between feather beds. After this melancholy accident, his lady spent the rest of her days in the Nunnery at Barking, and died October 3, 1399; from whence her remains were brought, and here interred. The Duke, her husband, was murdered in 1397.

Mary, Countess of Stafford, wife to the unfortunate Viscount Stafford, beheaded in the reign of King Charles II. on Tower Hill, has also a table monument of white marble near the above. She was lineally descended from the noble personages just mentioned, and from the Barons and Earls of Stafford, and was daughter and heiress to the noble House of Buckingham. Lord Stafford was beheaded December 29, 1680; the Countess died January, 1693.

Against the wall, above the Duchess of Suffolk's monument, is one erected to the memory of Mary, Countess of Stafford, and of Henry, Earl of Stafford, her son, who died abroad in 1719, and was buried in this chapel.

In this chapel are likewise interred some other persons

persons of less note than those already described; particularly Henry Ferne, D. D. Bishop of Chester, which he lived to enjoy but five weeks, dying March 16, 1662.

There is also an Archbishop buried here, as appears by a very antique figure in a mass habit, engraven on a brass plate, and placed on a flat stone in the pavement, over the remains of Robert de Waldeby, who, as appears by the inscription, was first an Augustine Monk, and attended Edward the Black Prince into France, where, being young, he prosecuted his studies, and made a surprising progress in natural and moral philosophy, physic, the languages, and in the Canon law; and being likewise an eloquent preacher, and sound Divine, was made Divinity Professor in the University of Toulouse; where he continued till called by Richard II. to the Bishopric of Man, from whence he was removed to the Archbishopric of Dublin; but not liking that country, upon the first vacancy he was recalled, and advanced to the see of Chichester, and afterwards to the Archbishopric of York. Such is the history of this great man, who died May 29, 1397, as gathered from an inscription formerly very legible, but now almost obliterated.

There is another grave-stone on the west side of this chapel, of black marble, sacred to the memory of Edward Lord Herbert, Baron of Cherbury, in England, and of Castle Ireland, in Ireland, who died December 9, 1678, aged 46.

#### OF THE CHAPEL OF ST. NICHOLAS.

The third in order is the chapel of St. Nicholas, near the entrance whereof, on your left hand, you will see a monument of black marble, finely polished, and adorned with cherubims. The figures are in alabaster, as is likewise the scroll, on which a long inscription in English is fairly written, set-

ting forth the descent and marriage of Lady Jane Clifford, youngest daughter of the Duke of Somerset, and wife of Charles Lord Clifford and Dungarvan, who died November 23, 1679.

Adjoining to the door, on the same side, is a monument of alabaster, erected for Lady Cecil, a Lady of the Bedchamber to Queen Elizabeth, and daughter of Lord Cobham, who, having married Sir Robert Cecil, son of William Lord Burleigh, Treasurer of England, died in childbed two years after, viz. in 1591. The Latin inscription is a dialogue between herself and husband, expressing their mutual affection.

But what will chiefly excite your admiration, is a most magnificent temple of various-coloured marble, erected to the memory of Ann, Duchess of Somerset, wife of Edward, Duke of Somerset, brother of King Henry VII<sup>th</sup>'s third wife, Queen Jane Seymour, and uncle to Edward VI. and sometime Regent during his minority, but afterwards disgraced; accused of treasonable and felonious practices against the King and Council, tried by his Peers, acquitted of treason, but condemned of felony, in levying armed men contrary to law, for which crime he was sentenced to be hanged; but, in respect to his quality, was beheaded on Tower Hill, January 22, 1551. The inscription on this tomb is in Latin and English; and contains a pompous detail of the noble lineage of this great lady, (who was daughter of Sir Edward Stanhope, by Elizabeth, daughter of Foulke Bourgchier, Lord Fitz-Warren), her alliances and issue; and has otherwise nothing remarkable in it. She died April 16, 1587, at Hanworth, aged 90.

Next to this is a stately monument to the memory of Lady Elizabeth Fane, daughter of Robert, Baron Spencer, of Wormleighton, and wife of Sir George Fane, of Buxton, in Kent, remarkable, says her

her inscription, for her ancient descent, but more for her own virtues. She died in 1618, aged 28.

Beneath this, and affixed to the wall, is an ancient monument of grey marble, finely wrought, placed over Nicholas Baron Carew, and the Lady Margaret, his wife; daughter of John Lord Dinharn, and, it is thought, mother of Sir Nicholas Carew, beheaded in Henry the VIIIth's time, for holding a correspondence with Cardinal de la Pole, and spiriting up a rebellion on account of religion; as were many others in that arbitrary reign. He died Dec. 6, 1470; she Dec. 13, the same year.

On a grave-stone beneath this tomb, engraven on brass, is the portrait of Sir Humphrey Stanley, knighted by Henry VII. for his gallant behaviour under his cousin, Lord Stanley, at the battle of Bosworth Field. He died March 22, 1505.

Next to this is one of the most costly and magnificent monuments in the whole Abbey, erected by the great Lord Burleigh, to the memory of Mildred, his wife, and their daughter, Lady Ann, Countess of Oxford. It is the representation of a stately temple, the materials whereof are of porphyry, and other kinds of marble, gilt with gold. It is divided into two compartments, one elevated over the other. In the lower compartment, in a cumbent posture, lies Lady Burleigh, with her daughter Lady Ann; and at her head and feet are her children and grandchildren kneeling. In the upper compartment is the figure of a venerable old man, in the robes and ensigns of the Garter, kneeling very devoutly, as if at fervent prayer, supposed to be designed for Lord Burleigh. On this tomb is a Latin inscription, explaining the figures, and setting forth their respective virtues and accomplishments, particularly those of Lady Burleigh, who, says the inscription, was well versed

in the sacred writers, and those chiefly of the Greeks, as Bazil the Great, Chrysostome, Gregory, Narianzon, &c. She gave a scholarship to St. John's College, in Oxford, legacies to the poor of Romford, where she was born, and to those of Cheshunt, where she lived, and left money at both places, to be distributed, every other year, to poor tradesmen. She died, after being 40 years married, April 4, 1589, aged 63. Her daughter Ann married at fifteen Edward Vere, Earl of Oxford, and died June 5, 1588, 17 years after, leaving three daughters.

Next to this is a monument erected to the memory of William de Dudley, alias Sutton, son of John Lord Dudley. He was Archdeacon of Middlesex, Dean of Windsor, and in 1476 Lord Bishop of Durham. He died in 1483.

Another very stately monument, to the memory of Lady Winifred, married first to Sir Richard Sackville, Knight, and afterwards to John Paulet, Marquis of Winchester. On the base, before this monument, are the figures of a knight armed, and kneeling; facing him is a lady in deep mourning, kneeling also, behind whose back, on a baptismal font, lies an infant in a cumbent posture, its head supported by a pillow, alluding, perhaps, to her first marriage and issue, being represented on the tomb in her robes of state, and beneath her head an embroidered cushion. The Latin epitaph imports, that she was descended of illustrious parents, and married, first, a gentleman of an ancient house, whose ancestors were renowned before the Conqueror's time; that her second husband was of noble blood: and that being severed from both by death, her soul would rejoice in Christ for ever.

Over the last is an ancient monument of free-stone, which has nothing very curious, but its appearance

pearance of antiquity, to recommend it. It was erected to the memory of Lady Ross, daughter of Edward Earl of Rutland.

Next to this is a very elegant monument to the memory of the late Duchess of Northumberland, who is represented sitting on a sofa in the character of Liberality, dispensing her bounty to a group of indigent beings who surround her. Perhaps the sculptor's art was never more put to trial, than in representing her Grace in the full exercise of that most consummate act of all human felicity, bestowing charity with open hands. The desire of giving to all about her, is finely expressed by the turn of the body, which, notwithstanding the utmost skill of the artist, has taken from the gracefulness of the attitude. The figures on each side are supposed to be Faith and Hope; and those above are two weeping Genii over her urn, mourning for her loss. Her inscription, after reciting her Grace's illustrious descent and titles, concludes with her character; who, "having lived long an ornament of courts, an honour to her country, a pattern to the great, a protectress of the poor, ever distinguished for the most tender affection for her family and friends; she died December 5, 1776, aged 60, universally beloved, revered, and lamented. The Duke of Northumberland, inconsolable for the loss of the best of wives, hath erected this monument to her beloved memory."

Against the wall, on your right hand as you enter, is a Gothic monument, with the effigy of a lady in robes, very antique. This lady, by the inscription, appears to be Phillipa, second daughter and co-heiress of John Lord Mohun, of Dunstar; first married to Edward Plantagenet, Duke of York, and afterwards to Sir Walter Fitz-Walter, Knt. by neither of whom she appears to have had issue. She died in 1433.

In this chapel are two beautiful pyramids; the largest erected to the memory of Nicholas Bagetall, a child of two months old, overlaid by his nurse, March 7th, 1688; the other to the memory of Anna Sophia Harley, a child of a year old, daughter of the Hon. Christopher Harley, Ambassador from the French King, whose heart, as appears by the inscription, he caused to be enclosed in a cup, and placed upon the top of the pyramid. She died in 1605.

In the middle of the chapel is a fine raised monument of polished marble, to the memory of Sir George Villiers and his Lady, Mary Beaumont, created Countess of Buckingham in 1618. She died on April 19, 1632, aged 62, whose son, by the favour of King Janies I. was advanced to the dignity of Duke of Buckingham, and afterwards, in the third year of Charles I. stabbed by Felton, because he had, by his measures, brought upon himself the public hatred.

Near this tomb was buried a son of the Marquis of Hamilton, who died in 1698. The Marquis himself, after a life of strange vicissitudes, being engaged in the long and bloody civil war during the reign of Charles I. was at length, after the murder of his royal master, cut off by the Usurper; and together with the Lords Capel and Holland, fell a sacrifice to the policy of those unhappy times, when none were suffered to live who had courage to oppose the prevailing faction.

Near the before-mentioned tomb is interred Elizabeth Countess of Derby, wife of William Stanley, Earl of Derby, eldest daughter of Edward de Vere, Earl of Oxford, granddaughter of Lord Burleigh, who died in 1626.

In this chapel lies interred Algernon Seymour, Duke of Somerset, who died February 7, 1750.—Also Frances, relict of the said Duke, eldest daughter

daughter and co-heiress of the Honourable Henry Thynne, who died July 7, 1754. George Lord Viscount Beauchamp, who died of the small-pox in France, September 11th, 1744, who was their only son, is likewise here interred.

As you leave this chapel, you tread upon the remains of that great and learned antiquary, Sir Henry Spelman, who, dying in a very advanced age, was buried at the door of this chapel in 1641.

For the sake of regularity, in viewing every place, that none may escape observation, as soon as you ascend the steps, enter in at a door on the right-hand side, which leads to the south aisle.

#### OF HENRY VIII'S CHAPEL.

This chapel, as has been said, was designed as a sepulchre, in which none but such as were of blood-royal should ever be interred; accordingly the will of the founder has been so far observed, that all that have hitherto been admitted are of the highest quality, and can trace their descent from some or other of our ancient kings.

Here is a handsome table monument, inclosed with iron rails, on which lies a lady finely robed, the effigy of Margaret Douglas, daughter of Margaret, Queen of Scots, by the Earl of Angus. This lady, as the English inscription expresses, had to her great-grandfather King Edward IV. to her grandfather King Henry VII. to her uncle King Henry VIII. to her cousin-german King Edward VI. to her brother King James V. of Scotland, to her son King Henry I. of Scotland; to her grandson King James VI. having to her great-grandmother and grandmother two Queens, both named Elizabeth; to her mother, Margaret Queen of Scots; to her aunt, Mary, the French Queen; to her cousins-german, Mary and Elizabeth, Queens of England; to her niece and daughter-

in-law, Mary Queen of Scots. This lady, who was very beautiful, was privately married in 1537, to Thomas Howard, son of the Duke of Norfolk, upon which account both of them were committed to the Tower by King Henry VIII. her uncle, for affiancing without his consent, and he died in prison: but this Margaret being released, was soon after married to Matthew Earl of Lenox, by whom she had the handsome Lord Darnley, father of King James I. whose effigy is the foremost on the tomb, in a kneeling posture, with the crown over his head, having been married some time to Mary Queen of Scots, but, in the 21st year of his age, murdered, not without some suspicions of foul practices in the Queen. There are seven children besides round the tomb of Margaret, of whom only three are mentioned in history, the rest dying young. This great lady died March 10, 1577.

Near the tomb just mentioned is a very magnificent one, erected to that unhappy Queen we have been now speaking of, and who, being daughter to James V. of Scotland, was, in her infancy, proclaimed Queen of that kingdom, and married to Francis, then Dauphin of France, who, in a few months after dying without issue, Mary returned into Scotland, and married Lord Darnley, as has been said, by whom she had one son, afterwards King of England as well as Scotland.

The next is a table monument, on which is the effigy of Margaret Countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII. by Edmund Tudor, son of Owen ap Tudor, who married the widow of Henry V. of England, and daughter of Charles VI. of France. This lady was afterwards married to Humphrey Stafford, a younger son of Humphrey Duke of Buckingham, and lastly to Thomas Lord Stanley, Earl of Derby; but by the two last had no children. The inscription mentions the charities  
of

of this excellent Princess; such as giving a salary to two Monks of Westminster, founding a grammar-school at Winbourne, and two Colleges, one to Christ, the other to St. John his disciple, at Cambridge. Of this lady's bounty forty poor women partake every Saturday forenoon, at a long table, in the south cross of this Abbey; each of them hath twopence, one pound and a half of beef, and a fourpenny loaf of bread. She died in July 1509, in the reign of her grandson, Henry VIII.

Near this is a figure of uncommon delicacy, to the memory of Lady Walpole, brought from Italy by her son Horace, with the following inscription:

To the memory of CATHERINE Lady WALPOLE,  
eldest daughter of John Shorter, Esq. of  
Bybrook, in Kent, and first wife of  
Sir Robert Walpole, afterwards Earl of Orford,  
Horace, her youngest son; consecrated  
this Monument.

She had beauty and wit, without vice or vanity,  
and cultivated the arts without affectation.  
She was devout, though without bigotry to any sect,  
and was without prejudice to any party,  
Though the wife of a Minister, whose power she  
esteemed

But when she could employ it to benefit the  
miserable, or to reward the meritorious.

She loved a private life,  
Though born to shine in public, and was an  
Ornament to Courts,  
Untainted by them:

She died August the 20th, 1737.

Also a monument erected to the memories of George, and Christopher Monck his son, both Dukes of Albemarle; also Elizabeth, Duchess

Dowager of Albemarle and Montague, relict of Christopher Duke of Albemarle.

At this end is the royal vault, as it is called, in which the remains of King Charles II. King William III. and Queen Mary, his consort, Queen Anne, and Prince George, are all deposited.— Over them, in a wainscot press, is the effigy of King Charles II. in wax-work, resembling life, and dressed in the robes he wore at Windsor, at the installation of the Knights of the Garter.

From this aisle you enter the nave of the chapel, where are installed, with great ceremony, the Knights of the most Honourable Order of the Bath; which order was revived in the reign of King George the First, in 1725. In their stalls are placed brass plates of their arms, &c. and over them hang their banners, swords, and helmets.— Under the stalls are seats for the Esquires; each Knight has three, whose arms are engraved on brass plates.

Between the Knights' stalls, under a broad pavement, is the royal vault, where their late Majesties are buried, the Prince and Princess of Wales, two Dukes of Cumberland, the Duke of York, Prince Frederick William, the Princesses Amelia, Caroline, Elizabeth, Louisa, Anne, and two infants of their present Majesties, the Princes Alfred and Octavius.

What is chiefly to be admired here, as well for antiquity as fine workmanship, is the magnificent tomb of Henry VII. and Elizabeth his Queen, the last of the house of York who wore the English crown. This tomb stands in the body of the chapel, enclosed in a curious chantry of cast brass, most admirably designed and executed, and ornamented with statues, of which those only of St. George, St. James, St. Bartholomew, and St. Edward,

Edward, are now remaining. Within it are the effigies of the royal pair, in their robes of state, lying close to one another, on a tomb of black marble, the head whereof is supported by a red dragon, the ensign of Cadwallader, the last King of the Britons, from whom King Henry VII. was fond of tracing his descent, and the foot by an angel. There are likewise other devices, alluding to his family and alliances; such as portcullisses, signifying his relation to the Beauforts by his mother's side; roses twisted and crowned, in memory of the union of the two royal houses of Lancaster and York; and at each end a crown in a bush, referring to the crown of Richard III. found in a hawthorn, near Bosworth Field, where that famous battle was fought for a diadem, which turning in favour of Henry, his impatience was so great to be crowned, that he caused the ceremony to be performed on the spot, with that very crown his competitor had lost. There are six compartments, three on the North, and as many on the South side of its base. The first compartment, on the South side, contains the figures of the Virgin Mary with our Lord in her arms, and that of the Archangel St. Michael. The figures in the scales, though now mutilated, were meant for personal representations of moral good and evil; the Saint is weighing them in his balance; the good preponderates; but the Devil, who is represented by the figure under his feet, is reaching, with one of his clawed feet, at the scale which contains the figure of Evil, in order, by the addition of his own force, to render that the heaviest. The first figure in the second compartment is, doubtless, intended for St. John the Baptist, he having a book in his left hand, with an Agnus Dei impressed upon it.—The other is the figure of St. John the Evangelist, and the figure of the Eagle.

The

The first figure in the third compartment is intended for St. George; the other figure in the same compartment, from the pig's head visible near him, the frequent symbol by which he is denoted, intended for St. Anthony of Vienna.

The first figure in the fourth compartment, North side, is meant for Mary Magdalen, supposing to hold the box of ointment. The other figure represents St. Barbara, who was the daughter of a Pagan, and dwelt with her father in a certain tower. To this tower adjoined a garden, in which the father had determined to build a bath, with the necessary accommodation of rooms, and therein to make windows to the number of two only.— Being to undertake a journey, he left his instructions with the artificers, which his daughter presumed to vary, by directing them, instead of two, to make three. Upon her father's return, he inquired into the reason of this deviation from his orders; and being told, that in allusion to the three persons of the Holy Trinity, his daughter had directed it, he found that she was become a convert to Christianity; and being exasperated thereat, stimulated the Emperor to a persecution of the Christians, in which she became a martyr to the faith.

The first figure in the fifth compartment is intended for St. Christopher, bearing our Saviour upon his shoulder. The other figure in this compartment is thought to be St. Anne.

In the sixth and last compartment, the first figure is intended for King Edward the Confessor. The other figure is a Benedictine Monk.

At the head of this chantry lie the remains of Edward VI. grandson of Henry VII. who died in the 16th year of his age, and 7th of his reign.— There was formerly a stately monument erected to his memory by Queen Mary, his sister and successor;

cessor; but having some curious sculpture, representing the passion and resurrection of our Saviour, with two angels on the top kneeling, the whole was demolished during the grand rebellion, by the Puritan party, as a relique of Romish superstition. The workmanship, Camden says, was elegantly finished.

On one side of the tomb of Henry VIIth, in a small chapel, is a monument of cast brass, wherein are effigies of Lewis Stuart, Duke of Richmond, and Frances his wife. They are represented as lying on a marble table, under a canopy of brass, curiously wrought, and supported by the figures of Faith, Hope, Charity, and Prudence. On the top is a fine figure of Fame taking her flight, and resting only on her toe. This illustrious nobleman was son to Esme Stuart, Duke of Lenox, and grandson of James, nephew of King James I. to whom he was First Gentleman of the Bedchamber and Privy Counsellor, a Knight of the Garter, and Ambassador to France in behalf of Scotland. He died February the 16th, 1623. His Lady was daughter of Thomas Lord Howard, of Bindon, son of the Duke of Norfolk, by Elizabeth, daughter of the Duke of Buckingham. She died Oct. 8, 1639. You will likewise see here a pyramid of black and white marble supporting a small urn, in which is contained the heart of Esme Stuart, son of the Duke of Richmond and Lenox, by Lady Mary, daughter of the Duke of Buckingham. He died in France, August 15, 1661, aged 11 years, and was succeeded in all his titles by Charles Earl of Litchfield, his cousin-german, who died December the 12th, 1672, and is here interred. Of this noble family others were buried without monuments.

On a small tablet, near the floor, is the following inscription:—

The

The most Illustrious and Serene Prince,  
**ANTHONY PHILIP Duke of MONTPENSIER;**  
 Descended from the Kings of France,  
 Second Son of the Duke of Orleans,  
 from his earliest youth bred to arms,  
 and even in chains unsubdued ;  
 of an erect mind in adversity,  
 and in prosperity not elated ;  
 a constant Patron of the liberal Arts,  
 polite, pleasant, and courteous to all,  
 nor ever wanting in the Duties of Brother,  
 Neighbour, Friend, or the Love of his Country.  
 After experiencing the vicissitudes of Fortune,  
 he was received with great hospitality by  
 the English Nation, and at length  
 rests in this Asylum for Kings.

Born July 3, 1775. Died May 18, 1807,  
 aged 31.

Louis Philip Duke of Orleans erects this Monument in Memory of the best of Brothers.

The next is an elegant monument, erected to the memory of John Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham, where on an altar, of the finest grained marble, lies, in a half-raised posture, his Grace's effigy, in a Roman habit, with his Duchess Catherine, natural daughter of the Duke of York, afterwards King James II. sitting at his feet weeping. On each side are enrichments of military trophies, and over all an admirable figure of Time holding several bustos in relievo, being the portraits of their Grace's children. In the reign of King Charles II. as the inscription sets forth, he was General of the Dutch troop of horse, Governor of Kingston Castle upon Hull, and First Gentleman of the Bedchamber; in that of King James II. Lord Chamberlain; and in that of Queen Anne, Lord

Lord Privy Seal, and President of the Council.— He was, in his youth, an excellent poet, and, in his more advanced years, a fine writer. His love of poetry is conspicuous, by the esteem and regard he had for the two great masters of it, who flourished in his own time, Dryden and Pope, to the first of whom he extended his friendship, even after death, by erecting a monument to his memory. To the latter he did honour, by writing a poem in his praise. Over his Grace's effigy are inscribed, in Latin sentences, to the following import:—

*I liv'd doubtful, not dissolute.*

*I die-unresolv'd, not unresign'd.*

*Ignorance and error are incident to human nature.*

*I trust in an almighty and alt-good God.*

*O! thou Being of Beings, have compassion on me!*

And underneath it,

*For my King often, for my Country ever.*

His Grace died in the 74th year of his age, February 24, 1720, leaving the publication of his works to the care of Mr. Pope.

On the North side of Henry VIIth's chantry, in a chapel answerable to the South, is a very antique monument, decorated with several emblematical figures in brass, gilt, the principal of which is Neptune, in a pensive posture, with his trident reversed, and Mars with his head crushed. These support the tomb, on which lie the effigies of George Villers, Duke of Buckingham, the great favourite of King James I. and King Charles I., who fell a sacrifice to national resentment, and perished by the hands of an assassin, that had no other motive of action but the clamours of the people.

From hence you pass to the North aisle, by a door on the right hand, where is a lofty pyramid supported

supported by two griffins of brass, gilt, on a pedestal of the most curious marble, erected to the memory of Charles Montague, the first of this family that bore the title of Lord Halifax, son of George Montague, of Horton. In the reigns of William III. and George I. he was placed at the head of the Treasury, where, undertaking the reformation of the coin, which in those days was most infamously clipped, to the great loss of the public, he restored it to its proper value. For these, and other public services, he was first created Baron and then Earl of Halifax, and died May 19, 1715.

There are likewise some monuments of less grandeur and magnificence in this aisle, particularly one to the memory of Sir George Saville, created by King Charles I. Baron of Eland, and Viscount Halifax, afterwards Earl, and lastly Marquis of Halifax. He was Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal for some time in the reigns of King Charles II. of King James II. and King William; and at the beginning of the reign of King James II. he was, for a few months, Lord President of the Council. He died April 5, 1695.

Here is the lofty and magnificent monument of Queen Elizabeth, erected to her memory by King James I. her successor. The inscription speaks her character, high descent, and the memorable acts of her glorious reign:—"That she was the mother of her country, and the patroness of religion and learning; that she was herself skilled in many languages, adorned with every excellence of mind and person, and endowed with princely virtues beyond her sex; that in her reign religion was refined to its primitive purity; peace was established; money restored to its just value; domestic insurrections quelled; France delivered from intestine troubles; the Netherlands supported;

the

the Spanish Armada defeated; Ireland, almost lost by the secret contrivances of Spain, recovered; the revenues of both universities improved, by a law of provisions; and, in short, all England enriched:—that she was a most prudent Governess, 45 years a virtuous and triumphant Queen, truly religious, and blessed in all her great affairs; and that, after a calm and resigned death, in the 70th year of her age, she left the mortal part to be deposited in this church, which she established upon a new footing, till by Christ's word she is called to immortality." She died March 24, 1602.

The bloody Queen Mary, whose reign preceded that of Queen Elizabeth, was interred here likewise. Her name is stigmatized for her cruelty to Protestants.

At the farther end is a vault, in which are deposited the bodies of King James I. and his Queen, Anne, daughter of Frederick II. King of Denmark. This Prince reigned over Scotland 59 years, and over England 22 years. He was son to Lord Darnley, by Mary Queen of Scots, who fell a sacrifice to the policy of Queen Elizabeth. He died March 16, 1625, aged 61, after a long and peaceable reign, which added nothing to the glory of these realms.

Over this vault is a small tomb, with the figure of a child, erected to the memory of Mary, third daughter of King James I. born at Greenwich, in 1605; and soon afterwards committed to the care of Lady Knevet, in whose house at Stainwell she died, December 16, 1607, at two years old.

There is also another monument, representing a child in the cradle, erected to the memory of Sophia, fourth daughter to the same king, born at Greenwich, in 1606, and died in three days.

Against the end wall is a beautiful altar, raised by King Charles II., to the memory of Edward V. and

and his brother, who, by their treacherous uncle, Richard III. were murdered in the Tower. The inscription, which is in Latin, gives a particular account of their sad catastrophe, and is in English thus:—“*Here lie the relics of Edward V. King of England, and Richard Duke of York, who, being confined in the Tower, and there stifled with pillows; were privately and meanly buried by order of their perfidious uncle, Richard the Usurper. Their bones, long inquired after and wished for, after laying 190 years in the rubbish of the stairs, (i. e. those lately leading to the chapel of the White Tower) were, on the 17th of July, 1674, by undoubted proofs, discovered, being buried deep in that place. Charles II. pitying their unhappy fate, ordered these unfortunate Princes to be laid among the relics of their predecessors, in the year 1678, and the 30th of his reign.*”

It is remarkable that Edward was born Nov. 4, 1470, in the sanctuary belonging to this church, whither his mother took refuge during the contest between the houses of York and Lancaster; at eleven years of age, upon the death of his father, he was proclaimed King; and on the 23d of June, 1483, about two years after, was murdered in the manner already related.

Richard, his brother, was born May 28, 1474, and married, while a child, to Ann Mowbray, heiress of Norfolk.

Just as you go out of this aisle, you will be shewn, in another wainscot press, the effigy of General Monck, who had so great a share in the restoration of King Charles II. to the throne of his ancestors. He is represented in armour; and his Ducal cap is generally made use of by your guide to receive your bounty, few people going away without putting something into it, the salary of the conductor being but small. He died on the

4th of January, 1669, and was buried here, in a most honourable manner, in a vault in this aisle, still called Albemarle vault.

#### OF THE MONUMENTS, &c. IN THE CHAPEL OF ST. PAUL.

Though you are generally shewn by your guides this chapel before that of Henry VII. yet to preserve the order of place, we have proceeded, as they will appear regularly, one after another, upon the range; and here, as you enter upon your left hand, you will see a lofty monument erected to the memory of Sir John Puckering, Knight, remarkable, as his inscription sets forth, for his knowledge in the laws, as well as piety, wisdom, and many other virtues. He was Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England four years, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, in which office he died April 20, 1596. His epitaph in Latin, over his effigy, is thus translated:—

*The public cares and laws engaged my breast,  
To live was toilsome, but to die is rest;  
Wealth, maces, guards, crowns, titles, things that fade,  
The prey of time and sable death are made.*

#### VIRTUE INSPIRES MEN.

*His wife this statue rears to her lov'd spouse,  
The test of constancy and marriage vows.  
“I trust I shall see the Lord in the land of the living.”*

Adjoining to this is an ancient monument, now pretty much decayed, on which are the effigies of Sir James Fullerton and his Lady, with an epitaph upon a table of black marble, which has something of a quaintness, not unfrequent in the writings of those days.

*Here lie the remains of Sir JAMES FULLERTON,  
Kut. First Gentleman of the Bedchamber to King  
Charles*

*Charles the First (Prince and King), a generous rewarder of all virtue, a severe reprobator of all vice, a professed renouncer of all vanity. He was a firm pillar to the Commonwealth, a faithful patron to the Catholic Church, a fair pattern to the British Court. He lived to the welfare of his country, to the honour of his Prince, to the glory of his God. He died FULLER of faith than of fear, FULLER of resolution than of pains, FULLER of honour than of days.*

In the middle of this chapel is a table monument, railed in, on which lie the effigies of Sir Giles Daubeny, created Lord Daubeny in the first year of the reign of Henry VII. and dame Elizabeth, his wife. He seems to have been a man of great authority in the reign of Henry VII. as he was Lord Lieutenant of Calais, in France, Lord Chamberlain to his Majesty, Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter, and father of Henry Lord Daubeny, the first and last Earl of Bridgewater of that surname, by Elizabeth, of the ancient family of the Arundels, in Cornwall. He died May 22, 1507, and his Lady in 1500.

Here also is a magnificent monument of alabaster, with pillars of Lydian marble gilt, on the table whereof lies the effigy of a venerable person in a Chancellor's habit, with four sons and four daughters kneeling on the base. This monument appears, by the inscription, to have been erected to the memory of Sir Thomas Bromley, Knight, Privy Counsellor to Queen Elizabeth, and eight years Chancellor, in which office he died, April 12, 1587, to the grief of all good men. The eight children depicted on this tomb were all by his Lady Elizabeth, of the family of Fortescue.

There is also a very stately, but plain monument, whereon, in a half-raised posture, sits the effigy of Sir Dudley Carleton, afterwards made

Viscount

Viscount Dorchester, for his eminent services to King Charles I. and his father, both abroad and at home. He was a person, as appears by the inscription on his monument, well versed in the languages, customs, and laws of most of the European nations, and was entrusted, both by King James I. and his successor, with the most important foreign negotiations. After the death of King James he was sent into Holland, and was the last Deputy who voted in the Assembly of the States, of which great privilege the Crown of England had been possessed from the beginning of Queen Elizabeth's reign to this period.

To the east of this monument is another very stately one of alabaster, to the memory of Frances Countess of Sussex, whose effigy lies in a cumbent posture, with a coronet on her head, resting on an embroidered cushion, and her body magnificently robed. This great Lady was the wife of Thomas Ratcliffe, Earl of Sussex, Lord Deputy of Ireland, and Knight of the Garter, &c. and daughter of Sir William Sydney, of Penshurst, Knight. By her last will, having outlived her husband, she instituted a divinity lecture in this Abbey, gave 5000l. towards the building of a new College in Cambridge, now called Sydney Sussex College, and left a sufficient yearly revenue for the maintenance of one master, ten fellows, and twenty scholars, either in the said new College, or else in Clare Hall. To her relations she was most kind, to the poor and prisoners most liberal, and to the Ministers of the word of God most charitable, as her inscription shews. She died April 15, 1589, aged 58.

In this chapel is a monument erected to the memory of Sir Henry Belasyse, Knight, Lieutenant-General, sometime Governor of Galway, in Ireland, and afterwards of Berwick-upon-Tweed,

in

in the reign of King William III. He died Dec. 16, 1717, aged 69. Bridget, wife of his only son, W. Belasyse, Esq. died July 18, 1735, aged 20.

Next to this is a monument of black touchstone, very remarkably differing from every other in the Abbey. On the top of it is a circular frame of gilt brass, enclosing the bust of Ann Lady Cottington, wife of Francis Lord Cottington, Baron of Hanworth, so created by King Charles I. She was daughter of Sir William Meredith, of Denbighshire, by Jane, his wife, of the family of the Palmers, in Kent, and died February 22, 1633, in the 33d year of her age, having had four daughters and a son, all of whom died before their father, who, on a table monument beneath, lies in effigy, resting on his left arm; and over a Satyr's head is this inscription, in English:—

“Here lies Francis Lord Cottington, of Hanworth, who, in the reign of King Charles I. was Chancellor of his Majesty's Exchequer, Master of the Court of Wards, Constable of the Tower, Lord High Treasurer of England, and one of the Privy Council. He was twice Ambassador in Spain, once for the said King, and a second time for King Charles II. now reigning, to both of whom he most signally shewed his allegiance and fidelity, during the unhappy civil broils of those times; and for his faithful adherence to the Crown (the Usurper prevailing), was forced to fly his country, and during his exile, died at Valladolid, in Spain, June 19, 1652, in the 74th year of his age, whence his body was brought, and here interred by Charles Cottington, Esq. his nephew and heir, in 1679.”

There is here also a very old Gothic monument, erected to the memory of Lewis Robert, or Robsart, a foreigner, but standard-bearer to Henry V. a Knight of the Bath, and afterwards of the Garter, and at length created Lord Bourchier. His wife

Wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Bartholomew Bourchier, and probably a relation to Geoffrey Chaucer, the old English poet.

We now ascend up a little staircase on the left hand side, that leads to St. Edward's chapel, where the awful solemnity of the place, the sacred remains of royal magnificence, and the prospect of what will be the end of all human glory, cannot but strike the mind with serious contemplation.

#### OF THE TOMBS, &c. IN THE CHAPEL OF ST. EDWARD.

The first curiosity that commands your reverence is the ancient venerable shrine of St. Edward, which stands in the centre of this chapel, and was once the glory of England, but now neglected, defaced, and much abused. This shrine was erected by Henry III. upon the canonization of Edward, King of England (the third of that name, and the last of the Saxon race), by Pope Alexander III. who caused his name to be placed in the catalogue of saints, and issued his bull to the Abbot Laurence, and the Convent of Westminster, enjoining, "That his body be honoured here upon earth, as his soul is glorified in heaven." He died in 1066, and was canonized in 1269.

On the south side of this shrine, Editha, daughter of Goodwyn, Earl of Kent, and Queen of St. Edward, lies interred. The writers of those times commend her for beauty, learning, prudent economy, gentle manners, and inimitable skill in needle-work, having wrought with her own hands the curious and magnificent robes the King used to wear on his collar days. She died May 1, 1118. Part of a Latin epitaph, on this excellent Princess, has been handed down, and is to this effect:—

*Success ne'er sat exulting in her eye,  
Nor disappointment heav'd the troubled sigh;  
Prosperity ne'er saddened o'er her brow,  
While glad in trouble, she enjoy'd her woe:  
Beauty nor made her vain, nor sceptres proud,  
Nor titles taught to scorn the meanner crowd.  
Supreme humility was awful grace,  
And her chief charms a bashfulness of face.*

In this part was buried Matilda Queen of England, daughter of Malcolm King of Scots, and wife to King Henry I. This Queen would, every day in Lent, walk from her Palace to this Church barefoot, and wearing a garment of hair; she would wash and kiss the feet of the poorest people, and give them alms.

On the north side of this chapel is an ancient tomb of admirable workmanship and materials, the pannels being of polished porphyry, and the Mosaic work round them of gold and scarlet: at the corners of the table are twisted pillars, gilt and enameled, and the effigy of Henry III. upon it is of gilt brass, finely executed. He died in 1272, after a troublesome reign of 56 years, aged 65, and was buried by the Knights Templars, of whose order his father was the founder, with such splendour, that Wykes, the Monk, says, he made a more magnificent figure, when dead than he had ever done while living.

At the feet of Henry III. is an ancient table monument of grey marble, on which lies the effigy of Eleanor, Queen of Edward I. On the sides of this monument are engraven the arms of Castile and Leon, quarterly, and those of Ponthieu, hanging on vines and oak trees; and round the copper verge is embossed this inscription in Saxon characters:—*Icy gist Alianor, jadis Reyne d'Angleterre,*

*terre, femme a Rex Edward Fiz.* That is, *Here lies Eleanor, formerly Queen of England, wife of King Edward the First.* It is remarkable, the body only of this Queen lies here interred, and her heart in the choir of the Friars Predicants, in London.

In this chapel you will likewise observe a large plain coffin of grey marble, composed of seven stones; four make the sides, two the ends, and one the cover. This rough unpolished tomb enclosed the body of the glorious King Edward I. of whom we have just been speaking. He was son of Henry III. and born at Westminster, June 17, 1239, named Edward, in honour of St. Edward, his father's patron and predecessor, and afterwards Longshanks, from his tall and slender body. He is called Edward I. because he was the first of that name, after the Conquest. He died July 7, 1307, after a reign of 34 years, and a life of 68.

Just by this tomb is a large stone, plated with brass, to the memory of John Waltham, the twenty-sixth bishop of Salisbury, anno 1388. He was Master of the Rolls in 1382, then Keeper of the Privy Seal in the year 1391, and died Lord High Treasurer of England to Richard II. in 1395.

Near that of Henry III. is a small monument, covered with a slab of black Lydian, finely polished, in memory of Elizabeth Tudor, second daughter of King Henry VII. who died at Eltham, in Kent, Sept. 14, 1495, aged three years, from whence she was removed in great funeral pomp, and here buried.

Here is likewise another table monument, in memory of Margaret, daughter of Edward IV. by Elizabeth Woodville his Queen, which has part of an inscription upon it, shewing her name, quality, and age, being only nine months. She died April 19, 1472.

Next to this chapel is that of Henry V. parted from it only by an iron screen, on each side of which are images, large as life, guarding, as it were, the staircase ascending to the chantry over it. Here you will see the magnificent tomb of that glorious and warlike Prince, Henry of Monmouth (so called from the place of his nativity.) This Prince was guilty of great extravagances in his youth, and is said, with Sir John Falstaff, to belong to a gang of sharpers: yet, upon his advancement to the crown, made a most excellent King, and by the memorable battle of Agincourt, acquired to himself and the English nation, immortal glory. He died in France, in the 34th year of his age, and the tenth of his reign.

Near this tomb lay enclosed in an old wooden chest, the remains of Catherine, his Queen, which are put under ground. She was youngest daughter of Charles VII. of France, and being of extraordinary beauty, the King, upon casually seeing her, was so enamoured, that he swore to the Duke of Burgundy, that he would either have her in marriage, or he would drive the King of France out of his kingdom, and him from his Dukedom; which resolution being entered upon, the marriage was consented to, and celebrated by the Archbishop of Sens, in the church of St. Catherine, at Troys. She died January 2, 1457.

In the very curious chantry over King Henry Vth's chapel, were placed, in the year 1799, various models designed by Sir Christopher Wren and other eminent architects, that had been many years in an obscure part of this Church. The section of Westminster Abbey, with the spire intended by Sir Christopher, is, with the others, greatly admired. From this chantry the inward part of Edward the Confessor's shrine can be seen, where in an oaken chest the remains of him are enclosed.

There

There are in the same place an helmet, shield, and saddle, which it is firmly believed were used by King Henry V. at the battle of Agincourt, and brought here (as customary) at his funeral.

The next is an ancient tomb of black marble, to the memory of Phillipa, third daughter of William Earl of Hainault, and Queen of King Edward III. with whom she lived forty-two years, and bore him fourteen children. Harding tells us that when an embassy was sent to chuse one of the Earl's daughters, a certain English Bishop advised to chuse the lady with the largest hips, as promising a numerous progeny. She died Aug. 15, 1369; and the King, her husband, bestowed a profusion of expence in performing her exequies, and erecting her tomb, round which were placed, as ornaments, the brazen statues of no less than thirty Kings, Princes, and noble personages, her relations.

Adjoining to this is the tomb of Edward III. which is likewise very ancient, and covered with a Gothic canopy. On a table of grey marble lies the effigy of this Prince, though his corpse was deposited in the same grave with the Queen's, according to her request on her deathbed. This tomb was surrounded like the former with statues, particularly those of his children; and at the head of it are placed the shield and sword carried before him in France. The sword is seven feet long, and weighs 18 pounds. He died June 21, 1377, aged 64.

Next adjoining to this is another tomb, erected to the memory of Richard II. and his Queen: over which is a canopy of wood, remarkable for a curious painting of the Virgin Mary and our Saviour, still visible upon it. This Richard was son of Edward the Black Prince, and grandson of Edward III. above spoken of, whom he succeeded at 11

years of age. He was murdered on St. Valentine's day, 1399. In the same tomb lies his Queen, Anne, daughter of Charles IV. and sister of Wenceslaus, Emperor and King of Bohemia, who brought him neither dowry nor issue. She died at Shene, June 7, 1394, after being married twelve years.

Between the shrine of St. Edward, and the tomb of Queen Phillipa, under a large stone, once finely plated with brass, lies the great Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, uncle of the before-mentioned Richard II. and murdered by him: he was brother of the Black Prince, and sixth and youngest son of Edward III. He was murdered Sept. 8, 1397.

In this chapel was interred the heart of Henry d'Almade, son of Richard, King of the Romans, brother of Henry III. He was sacrilegiously assassinated in the Church of St. Silvester, at Viterbo, as he was performing his devotions before the High Altar. Simon and Guido Montford, sons of Simon de Montford, Earl of Leicester, were the assassins, in revenge for their father's death, who, with their brother Henry, was slain in the battle of Evesham, in fighting against their lawful sovereign. The picture of this murder the inhabitants had painted, and hung up in the church, where we are told it still remains. This murder happened in 1270, and in the year after the body of Henry was brought to England, and buried in the monastery of St. Helens; but his heart was put in a cup, and placed near St. Edward's shrine.

In this chapel, in a handsome wainscot press, is the effigy of Edmund Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham, who died at Rome, Oct. 30, 1735, and was buried in Henry VIIth's chapel, Jan. 31, 1736. He died at the age of 19 years, nine months, and nineteen

nineteen days, and was the second and last Duke of this noble family.

The most ancient of the chairs were brought, with regalia, from Scotland, by King Edward I. in the year 1297 (after he had overcome John Balliol, King of Scots, in several battles), and offered to St. Edward's shrine. The stone under the seat is reported to be Jacob's pillow; the other chair was made for Queen Mary II. At the coronation, one or both of them are covered with gold tissue, and placed before the altar, behind which they now stand.

Along the frieze of the screen of this chapel are fourteen legendary sculptures, respecting the Confessor. The first is the trial of Queen Emma;—the next the birth of Edward;—another is his coronation;—the fourth tells us how our Saint was frightened into the abolition of the Dane-gelt, by his seeing the devil dance upon the money-casks;—the fifth is the story of his winking at the thief who was robbing his treasure;—the sixth is meant to relate the appearance of our Saviour to him;—the seventh shews how the invasion of England was frustrated by the drowning of the Danish King;—in the eighth is seen the quarrel between the boys Tosti and Harold, predicting their respective fates;—in the ninth sculpture is the Confessor's vision of the seven sleepers;—the tenth how he meets St. John the Evangelist in the guise of a pilgrim;—the eleventh, how the blind were cured by their eyes being washed in his dirty water;—the twelfth, how St. John delivers to the Pilgrims a ring;—in the thirteenth they deliver the ring to the King, which he had unknowingly given to St. John as an alms, when he met him in the form of a pilgrim; this was attended with a message from the Saint, foretelling the death of the

King ;—and the fourteenth shews the consequential haste made by him to complete his pious foundation.

The next place we enter is directly opposite to the staircase that we now descend, and is called

#### ST. ERASMUS'S CHAPEL.

The first on the right hand as you enter, is a handsome monument to the memory of Mrs. Mary Kendall, daughter of Thomas Kendall, Esq. by Mrs. Mary Hallett, of Killigarth, in Cornwall, who died in her 33d year. Her many virtues, as her epitaph sets forth, “ rendered her every way worthy of that close union and friendship in which she lived with Lady Catherine Jones ; and in testimony of which she desired that even their ashes, after death, might not be divided, and therefore ordered herself here to be interred, where she knew that excellent Lady designed one day to rest near the grave of her beloved and religious mother, Elizabeth Countess of Ranelagh.” She was born at Westminster, November 8, 1677 ; and died at Epsom, March 4, 1710.

In this chapel is an ancient monument erected to the memory of Sir Thomas Vaughan, Knt. Chamberlain to Edward Prince of Wales, and Treasurer to King Edward IV.

Next to this is a monument erected to the memory of Colonel Edward Popham, an officer in Oliver Cromwell’s army, and his Lady, whose statues, in white marble, as large as life, stand under a lofty canopy, resting their arms in a thoughtful posture, upon a marble altar, on which lie the gloves of an armed Knight.

Thomas Cary, second son of the Earl of Monmouth, has a monument in this chapel erected to his memory. He was Gentleman of the Bed-chamber

chamber to King Charles I. and is said to have died of grief, in 1688, at the age of 33, for the unhappy fate of his Royal Master.

Under this is a tombstone of grey marble, to the memory of Hugh de Bohun, and Mary his sister, grand-children to King Edward I.

Thomas Cecil, Earl of Exeter, Baron Burleigh, Knight of the Garter, and Privy Counsellor to King James, has a large monument in the middle of this chapel, whereon is his effigy, in his robes, with a lady on his right side, and a vacant space, on his left, for another. The lady on his right side is Dorothy Nevil, his first wife, daughter and co-heiress of the noble Lord Latimer; and the vacant space was left for his second wife, Frances Bridges, of the noble family of Chandos; but as the right side was taken up, she gave express orders, by her will, not to place her effigy on his left; notwithstanding which they are all buried together in one vault, as the inscription expresses.

But, the most magnificent monument in this chapel stands against the east wall, in the very place where stood the altar of St. John the Baptist. It was erected to the memory of Henry Carey, first cousin of Queen Elizabeth, created Baron of Hunsdon, in Hertfordshire, in 1558; was some time Governor of Berwick, Lord Chamberlain to Queen Elizabeth, Privy Counsellor, and Knight of the Garter; but not being preferred as he expected, he laid the disappointment so much to heart, that he languished for a long time on a sickbed, at which the Queen being moved too late, created him an Earl, and ordered the patent and robes to be laid before him; but without effect. He died July 23, 1596, aged 72.

Against the south wall there is a very ancient stone monument, where, under a Gothic canopy, lies the figure of a Bishop, properly habited, supposed

posed to be Thomas Ruthall, made Bishop of Durham by Henry VIII. He had been Secretary of State to Henry VII. and was by Henry VIII. made a Privy Counsellor, and sent on several embassies abroad. He died immensely rich, in 1524.

William of Colchester, Abbot of Westminster, who died in the year 1420, has also an ancient stone monument in this chapel, whereon lies his effigy properly habited, the head supported by an angel, the feet by a lamb.

A third ancient monument here, is that of George Fascket, Abbot of Westminster in the time of Henry VII. of whom we can find nothing material. He died about the year 1500. On this monument stands the stone coffin of Thomas Millyng, Bishop of Hereford, some time Abbot of Westminster, and Privy Counsellor to King Edward IV. who died in 1492.

#### OF THE TOMBS, &c. IN THE CHAPEL OF ISLIP, OTHERWISE ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST.

In this chapel of Islip there are but two monuments of considerable note; that of John Islip, Abbot of Westminster, the founder; and that of Sir Christopher Hatton, son and heir of John Hatton, and nearest in the male line to Christopher Hatton, Chancellor in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, whose estate he inherited after the death of Sir William Newport, the Chancellor's sister's son.

That of Islip is a plain marble table, and formerly stood in the centre, supported by four small pillars of brass; over which, on the roof, was anciently a fine painting of our Saviour on the cross, destroyed by the Puritans in Cromwell's time, who were enemies to every thing that favoured Popish idolatry, though ever so masterly.

This Islip was a great favourite with Henry VII. and was employed by him in decorating his new chapel,

chapel, and in repairing and beautifying the whole Abbey. He dedicated his own chapel to St. John the Baptist, and died January 2, 1510.

The tomb of Sir Christopher Hatton is worth notice. The principal figures are a Knight in armour, and a Lady in deep mourning; both the figures resting on the middle by a trunkless helmet. Over their heads is a neat piece of architecture, in the centre whereof is a scroll with their arms, held up by naked boys, one of which holds a torch over the Knight, put out and reversed, to shew that Sir Christopher died first; the other over the Lady holds his torch erect, and burning to signify that she survived him. This lady was Alice, daughter of Thomas Fenshaw, Esq. by whom Sir Christopher had twelve children, and of whom six survived him. He died Sept. 10, 1619.

#### WAX FIGURES..

In a chantry over this chapel are handsome wainscot presses, which contain the effigies of Queen Elizabeth, King William and Queen Mary, and Queen Anne, in their coronation robes. But what eclipses the brilliancy of those effigies, is the admirable figure of the great Earl of Chatham in his parliamentary robes, lately introduced at a considerable expence. It so well represents the original, that there is nothing wanting but real life; for it seems to speak as you approach it. The eagerness of connoisseurs and foreign artists to see this figure, and the satisfaction it affords them, justly places it among the first of the kind ever seen in this or any other country.

#### OF THE TOMBS, &c. IN THE CHAPEL OF ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.

On the left hand are four little monuments, lately erected, one to the memory of Lieutenant General

General William Anne Villettes, second son of Arthur Villettes, Esq. his late Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Turin and the Helvetic Cantons; who, in consideration of essential services rendered to his country during a period of 33 years, at Toulon, in Corsica, at Malta, and many other places, was appointed Colonel of the 64th Regiment of Infantry, and Lieutenant Governor and Commander of the Forts in Jamaica; but while engaged in a tour of military inspection in that island, was seized with a fever, and died near Port Antonio on the 13th of July 1808, aged 54 years.

A worthy member of society was thus taken from the public, a valuable officer was lost to the King's service, and the island of Jamaica was deprived of a man well calculated to promote its happiness and prosperity. His residence there was indeed short, yet his manly but mild virtues, his dignified but affable deportment, his firm but conciliatory conduct, had secured him the confidence and esteem of the whole community.

*The sculptur'd marble shall dissolve in dust,  
And fame, and wealth, and honour pass away;  
Not such the triumphs of the good and just,  
Not such the glories of eternal day.*

W. Cartwright, T. Bowdler, J. Gazenove, have erected this tablet as a tribute of friendship.

A second, to the memory of General Stuart, having a fine medallion of him, held by a boy, and military implements placed about; the Latin inscription is to the following purport: In memory of a man truly noble, the Honourable Sir Charles Stuart, Knight of the Bath, fourth son of John, Earl of Bute, who began his military career in America; and was afterwards sent, during the raging of the war with France, Commander-in-Chief

Chief against Corsica and Minorca, both which he happily subdued. He was again called forth, agreeably to the wishes of all good men, and already destined, by the favour of his Sovereign, to greater appointments, but died at Richmond, in the year of our Lord 1801, aged 47, leaving the public as well as his friends to deplore, and that deeply, the loss of so great a man, on whose extraordinary talents, military conduct, and approved valour, whether dangers were to be averted or her wrongs avenged, his country could at all times rely with the greatest security and confidence.

The third consists of a delicate female figure, mourning near two urns, holding a scroll, on which is expressed—"I shall go to them, but they shall not return to me." 2 Sam. xii. 23. A weeping willow hangs over the urns, and on them are the initial letters of the deceased's names, the coat of arms, and a flag is held by a lion; a cannon, balls, and two swords, are represented to commemorate the early and similar falls of Benjamin John Forbes, late Lieutenant in his Majesty's 74th regiment of foot; and Richard Gordon Forbes, late Lieutenant in the first regiment of Foot Guards, the eldest sons of Lieutenant General Gordon Forbes, Colonel of the 29th regiment of foot, and Margaret his wife, eldest daughter of the late Benjamin Sullivan, Esq. of Domenagh, in the county of Cork; both of whom fell in the service of their King and country, deeply regretted by their regiments, and the detachment of the army with which they served. The former at the assault of Kistnagherry, in the East Indies, 12th of November, 1791, aged 19 years; the latter near Alkmaar, in North Holland, the 19th of September, 1799, aged 20 years. This monument, no less a tribute of justice to exemplary merit, than a record of the tenderest

tenderest parental sense of filial piety, is erected and dedicated, A. D. 1803.

The fourth is to the memory of Richard Kempenfelt, Esq. Rear Admiral of the Blue; who was lost in his Majesty's ship Royal George, which overset and sunk at Spithead on the 29th of August 1782; by which fatal event about nine hundred persons were launched into eternity, and his King and country deprived of the services of a great and meritorious officer, in the 64th year of his age. This monument was erected pursuant to the will of his brother, Gustavus Adolphus Kempenfelt, Esq. who died at his seat, Lady-place, Husley, Berkshire, on the 14th of March, 1808, aged 87, of whose philanthropy and humanity, his liberal subscriptions and bequests to most of the charitable institutions in this country, will be lasting records. On a white marble column is, neatly sculpt, the Admiral ascending and the ship sinking.

In the centre of this chapel is a most curious monument to the memory of Sir Francis Vere, a gentleman of the first reputation both for learning and arms; but being trained from his youth in the camp, he made the art of war his particular study, in which he was equalled by few, excelled by none. His monument is a table supported by four Knights kneeling, on which lie the several parts of a complete suit of armour, and underneath the effigy of Sir Francis, lying as if undressed, in a loose gown, on a quilt of alabaster. This great warrior was 30 years in the Dutch service, 20 of which he commanded the auxiliary troops of England, and gained immortal honour. He died Aug. 28, 1698, in the 54th year of his age. On the base of his monument is a short Latin inscription in letters of gold, shewing to whom it belongs; that he was nephew of the Earl of Oxford, and Governor of Portsmouth and the Brille: and that his disconsolate

solate widow, out of the abundance of her affection, had consecrated this monument to his memory.

Eastward to this, and close to the wall, is a monument, on which is represented, in relief, the siège of a town ; alluding, perhaps, to that of Newport, in the Netherlands. The principal figure is a General on horseback holding a batton, and having one eye blemished. As this monument was erected to the memory of Sir George Holles, nephew of Sir Francis Vere, and a Major General under him, we are inclined to think that this piece of sculpture is intended to perpetuate the story of that memorable battle in which Sir Francis was wounded, and acquired much glory. A cannon, being rendered very conspicuous, seems to point that out as the instrument by which his horse was killed ; and the blemish in the General's eye the hurt he might receive when he fell. On one side of this pedestal sits a Pallas, on the other Bellona, lamenting the death of that great warrior, represented above in a Roman habit, standing erect upon a lofty altar, with a cherub supporting the plinth whereon he stands. This monument is very ingeniously executed. Sir George died May 16, 1626, aged 50.

Adjoining is a monument lately erected to the memory of Sir George Pocock, K. B. Admiral of the Blue, who distinguished himself at the taking of Geriah, and in leading the attack at the reduction of Chandernagore ; afterwards, with an inferior force, he defeated the French fleet under M. D. Aché in three several engagements ; returning from his successful career in the East, he was appointed to command the fleet upon the expedition against the Havannah, by his united efforts in the conquest of which, he added fresh laurels to his own brow, and a valuable possession to this kingdom. Indefatigably active and persevering in his

own

own duty, he enforced a strict observance of it in others, at the same time with so much manners as to gain the love and esteem of all who served under him; whose merit he was not more quick in discerning, or more ready to reward, than he was ever backward in acknowledging his own. A life so honourable to himself, and so endeared to his friends and his family, was happily extended to the age of 86, and resigned in the year 1793, with the same tranquil and serene mind which peculiarly marked and adorned the whole course of it.

A figure of Britannia, with one arm extended, holding a thunderbolt, leaning the other arm on a fine medallion of Sir George, below which are represented sea-horses, the anchor, &c.

A monument was here erected by the East India Company, as a grateful testimony to the Valour and eminent Services of Captain Edward Cooke, Commander of his Majesty's Ship Sybille, who, on the 1st of March, 1799, after a long and well contested engagement, captured La Forte, a French Frigate of very superior force, in the Bay of Bengal—an event not more splendid in its achievement, than important in its result to the British trade in India. He died in consequence of the severe wounds he received in this memorable action, on the 23d of May 1799, aged 27 years.

The Captain is supposed to be sinking under the fatal wound which he received from the enemies' ship; he is however supported by a sailor, and is extending his right arm, as in the act of commanding or exhorting his men, though himself wounded and faint: he is also grasping the British flag, to denote the fidelity of his mind to the cause, even in his expiring moments. At this crisis, Victory is seen descending with the tokens of honour and triumph. Below this composition is a representation of the action between the two frigates,

frigates, the Sybille and La Forte, at the sides of which are introduced an elephant, as the emblem of India in general, and the Bengal tyger, to point out the Bay of Bengal, in which the action took place.

OF THE TOMBS, &c. IN THE CHAPEL OF ST.  
MICHAEL.

In this chapel is a much-admired monument to the memory of Joseph Gascoigne Nightingale, and his Lady, with the following inscription :

"Here rest the ashes of Joseph Gascoigne Nightingale, of Mainhead, in the county of Devon, Esq. who died July 20, 1752, aged 56; and of Lady Elizabeth, his wife, daughter and co-heiress of Washington, Earl Ferrers, who died Aug. 17, 1734, aged 27. Their only son, Washington Gascoigne Nightingale, Esq. deceased, in memory of their virtues, did, by his last will, order this monument to be erected."

This is a capital performance of that great master of sculpture, Mr. Roubiliac ; and has been, and now is, visited and justly admired by all judges of merit, and lovers of ingenuity. Above is represented a Lady expiring in the arms of her husband ; beneath, slyly peeping from a tomb, the King of Terrors presents his grim visage, pointing his unerring dart to the dying figure, at which sight the husband, suddenly struck with astonishment, seems to clasp her to his bosom, to defend her from the fatal stroke.

On the opposite side is the magnificent monument of the Earl and Countess of Mountrath. The design is truly grand, and the execution masterly. On the summit is the representation of the splendid mansions of the blessed, with cherubim and seraphim ; and on a sarcophagus beneath, are two principal figures, the one an angel ascending on a cloud,

a cloud, the other the Countess in the attitude of rising from the dead, and as supported by the angel, who holds her up with his left hand, and with his right points to heaven, where a seat is prepared for her, and where another angel is ready to receive her, and to crown her with a wreath of glory. The inscription is in Latin, thus translated :

Sacred to the memory of Algernon Earl of Mountrath, and Diana his Countess, who, surviving him, caused this monument to be erected in 1771.

*Thus, while on earth, who joy in mutual love,  
Beyond the grave shall find their joys improve.*

There are beauties in this monument that exceed description ; the pleasure in the countenance of the receiving angel is infinite, and the fine feathering of the wings has a lightness which nature only can surpass.

The next is a neat monument representing a ship at sea, sacred to the memory of Thomas Totty, of Cornist, in the county of Flint, Esq. Rear Admiral in his Majesty's Navy ; who having, on the 17th of November 1801, been appointed Commander-in-Chief on the Leeward Island station, was soon after his arrival at Martinique, severely attacked by the malignant fever peculiar to that climate, and expired at sea, on the 2d of June, 1802, in the 57th year of his age. His remains were interred in the garrison chapel at Portsmouth, with military honours, on the 4th of July following. Although it was not his proud lot to fall gloriously in the cause of his country, his merit as a zealous, diligent, and able officer, was well known and acknowledged ; the esteem in which he was held, and the sorrow and concern of his relations and friends, at the event of his death, are the best testimonies of

of his private worth. As a tribute of affection, in grateful remembrance of his fraternal and kind regard, his brother, William Totty, has erected this monument.

Near to this is a monument of note, sacred to the memory of Sarah Duchess of Somerset, relict of John Seymour, Duke of Somerset, daughter of Sir Edward Alston, Knt. On the base of this monument sit two charity boys, one on each side, bewailing the death of their great benefactress, who is represented in a modern dress, resting upon her arm, under a canopy of state, and looking earnestly up at a group of cherubims issuing from the clouds above her. Underneath is a Latin inscription to this effect:—"Here lies the late illustrious Duchess of Somerset, celebrated for charity and benevolence, who erected a grammar school for boys at Tottenham, in Middlesex, enlarged the income of the Green Coat Hospital at Westminster, largely endowed Brazen Nose College in Oxford, and St. John's in Cambridge, for the education and instruction of youth in good piety and literature. She was likewise an encourager of trade and handicrafts, and had a tender regard to old age, by erecting an alms-house at Froxfield in Wiltshire, for 30 widows. She was very charitable to the poor of St. Margaret's, Westminster, where she instituted a lecture, and gave many stately ornaments to the church." She died Oct. 25, 1692.

#### OF THE TOMBS, &c. IN THE CHAPEL OF ST. ANDREW.

In the centre of this chapel stands that most stately and magnificent monument erected to the memory of Sir Henry Norris, his Lady, and six sons. He was ancestor of the present Earl of Abingdon, and for his valour in the Low Countries, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, was created Lord Norris, of Rycot.

Rycot. This monument has a fine representation of an encampment in relief, and is otherwise beautifully ornamented; but having no inscription, the date is left uncertain.

Against the east wall there is a very neat monument to the memory of Susanna Jane Davidson, only daughter of William Davidson, as the inscription sets forth, of Rotterdam, merchant, whom it pleased the Almighty to visit in the bloom of life with a lingering disease, of which she died at Paris, January 1, 1767, aged 20.

Over the inscription is the representation of a very pleasing face; and over that, on an oval ground, is depicted, in relief, the young lady just expiring, Death having struck his dart in her breast, an angel supports her, pointing to the joys of heaven.

Near this is a handsome marble tomb, which encloses the body, and has a tablet over it, decorated with a coronet, and curtains festooned, on which is the following inscription:

"To the affectionately beloved and honoured memory of Anastatia, Countess of Kerry, daughter of the late Peter Daly, Esq. of Quansbury, in the county of Galway, in Ireland, who departed this life on the 9th, and was deposited here on the 18th day of April, 1799. Her most afflicted husband, Francis Thomas Earl of Kerry, whom she rendered, during 31 years, the happiest of mankind, not only by an affection which was bounded only by her love for God, and to which there never was a single moment's interruption, but also by the practice of the purest religion and piety, of charity and benevolence, of truth and sincerity, of the sweetest and most angelic meekness and simplicity, and of every virtue that can adorn the human mind,—has placed this inscription, to bear testimony of his gratitude to her, of his admiration of her.

her innumerable virtues, and of his most tender and affectionate love for her; intending, when it shall please God to release him from his misery, and call him from this world, to be deposited with her in the same coffin; and hoping that his merciful God will consider the severe blow, which it has pleased his divine will to inflict upon him, in taking from him the dearest, the most beloved, the most charming, and the most faithful and affectionate companion that ever blessed man, together with the load of his succeeding sorrows, as an expiation of his past offences; and that he will grant him his grace so to live, as that he may, through his divine mercy, and through the precious intercession of our blessed Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, hope for the blessing of being soon united with her in eternal happiness!"

Next to this monument is placed a very striking resemblance of our departed hero Lord Nelson, modelled in wax from a smaller one, for which his Lordship sat, dressed in full uniform, and decorated with all his orders; the clothes (excepting the coat) were his Lordship's. On his hat is represented the diamond challengk, or plume of triumph, presented to him by the Grand Seigneur; in the middle of the real chalengk is a large diamond, that can be set in motion by watch-work for two hours. The words "Victory, or Westminster Abbey!" done on the glass in gold letters, were used by his lordship previous to the battle, thinking this would be the place of burial.

Here is also a monument erected to the memory of Ann, wife of James Kirton, of Castle Carey, Soniersetshire, Gent. She died September 7, 1603.

Here is a very ancient gravestone of Abbot Kirton, which had several labels in black letter all round the portrait, which stood upon eagles crowned,

ed, alluding, perhaps, to his high descent from the ancient and illustrious family of Codilbic. He appears to have been a person of great eminence. He died Oct. 3, 1466.

In all the chapels there are many honourable personages not distinguished by monuments or inscriptions, of whom, perhaps, it might be expected we should take some notice ; but as we do not professedly write a register of burials, we must refer the curious to the guides, who are generally well informed in these matters, and from whom it is not doubted but all possible satisfaction will be obtained.

#### OF THE TOMBS IN THE AREA.

Having now taken a view of all that is curious in the ten chapels of this Abbey, we shall just point out monuments worthy of notice in the Area, before we enter the crosses and aisles that are common to all spectators. In returning through the Area, after visiting the chapels, are placed on your right and left, two magnificent monuments to the memory of Field Marshal John E. Ligonier, and Major General James Wolfe.

That on the right, to the memory of the Field-Marshal, has a striking likeness of his Lordship in profile, and the medallions of Queen Anne, George I. II. and III. under whom his Lordship served, are likewise much admired. The emblems of war, and other decorations, are very masterly.

The inscription is only a recital of his Lordship's titles and places, his age 92, and his death the 28th of April, 1770.

On the scroll, held by History, is the following list of battles : Schellenbergh, Blenheim, Ramilles, Oudenarde, Taniere, Malplaquet, Dettingen, Fountenoy, Rocoux, and Laffeldt.

On the left, is the superb monument erected by Government

Government to the memory of General Wolfe. The subject is the tragic story of the General's death in the very moment of victory. He is represented in the last agonies of expiring heroism, with his hand closing the wound which the ball that killed him had made in his breast, and falling into the arms of a grenadier, who catches him, and endeavours to support him on his haunches, while with one hand he holds his feeble arm, and with the other points to Glory, in the form of an angel in the clouds, holding forth a wreath ready to crown him. On the pyramid, in relief, is the faithful Highland serjeant who attended him, in whose countenance the *big sorrow* at the mournful sight of his dying master is so powerfully and pathetically expressed, that the most insensible human being cannot look upon him without, in some sort, sharing in his grief.

This monument does equal honour to the artist who designed it, and the sculptor by whom it was executed. Every part is masterly. The lions that rest upon the base, and the wolves' heads that ornament the flanks, are animated; but, above all, the alt-relief that decorates the front, and represents the landing at Quebec, conveys such a lively view of the horrid rocks and precipices which the soldiers had to climb, and the sailors to surmount, with the cannon, before they could approach to attack the enemy, that one cannot tell which most to admire, the bravery of the troops, who could conquer under such difficulties, or the art of the sculptor, who could so strikingly bring them forth. The inscription carries no marks of ostentation, but simply records the fact in the following words:

“ To the memory of James Wolfe, Major General and Commander-in-Chief of the British Land Forces on an expedition against Quebec; who,

who, after surmounting, by ability and valour, all obstacles of art and nature, was slain in the moment of victory, on the 13th of September, 1759.—

The King and the Parliament of Great Britain dedicate this monument."

On the right side of this, you will see a table monument to the memory of Bishop Dupper, tutor to King Charles II. a man of such exemplary piety, lively conversation, and excess of good nature, that when King Charles the I. was a prisoner in Carisbrook Castle, he thought himself happy in the company of so good a man. He was born at Greenwich, and educated first at Westminster School, and then at Christ Church College, Oxford, of which he was afterwards Dean: and being pitched upon for the preceptor to the then Prince of Wales, was first made Bishop of Chichester, from thence translated to Salisbury, and after the restoration, to the see of Winchester. He died March 26, 1662, in the 74th year of his age.

Next to this is a monument lately erected to the memory of Sir James Adolphus Oughton, late Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's Forces in North Britain, composed of plain Carrara white marble. The tablet on which the inscription is written is capped with a cornice, which carries a vase ornament, with serpentine flutes, encircling a small medallion of Sir James. The pyramid is of the rare and much-esteemed antique Pero-bramo marble. The inscription is a recital of his military employments, and a record of his death, April 14, 1780, in the 61st year of his age.

On the floor, close to the rails of Wolfe's monument, is the image of an Abbot in his mass habit, curiously engraved on brass, representing John de Eastney, who died March 4, 1498. By the records

cords of the church, he appears to have been a great benefactor to it; he ornamented the grand west window with some noble paintings on glass, of which some little still remains. He gave the screen to the chapel, and presented two images gilt for the altars of St. Peter and St. Paul, and one for the Chapter-house. He paid the King 1000l. on account of the merchants, and 3070l. to the Court of Rome, due for the confirmation of Abbots.

Adjoining to this is a gravestone, that has been plated with brass, for Sir Thomas Parry, Knight, Treasurer of the Household, Master of the Court of Wards and Liveries to Queen Elizabeth. He died December 15, 1560.

A little to the left, on another gravestone, plated with brass, is the figure of an armed Knight, resting his feet on a lion, and his head on a greyhound, which, as the register informs us, represents Sir John Harpedon, Knt. who died in 1457.

Here in this area were formerly three very ancient monuments; but now so greatly obscured or defaced, as not to be much noticed. The first of freestone, made like a close bed, is walled up, and the monument of Lord Ligonier placed against it. This tomb was canopied with an ancient Gothic arch, the sides of which were decorated with vine branches in relief, the roof within springing into many angles, under which lay the image of a Lady, in an antique dress, her feet resting upon lions, and her head on pillows, supported by angels on each side. On the face of the tomb are six niches, on which seem to have been painted Monks; and on the pedestal are still to be seen some remains of paintings, admired by the curious. This monument covered the remains of Aveline, Countess of Lancaster, daughter of William de Fortibus, Earl of Albemarle and Holdernes, by



Isabella

Isabella, daughter and heiress of Baldwin Earl of Devon. This lady married Edmund Earl of Lancaster, son of King Henry III. but died the very year of her marriage, Nov. 4, 1293.

Another ancient monument was of grey marble, to the memory of Aymer de Valence, second and last Earl of Pembroke of this family; he was third son of William de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, already mentioned. He was poisoned June 23, 1324.

The third ancient monument was that of Edmund Crouchback, fourth son of Henry III. so called, as some affirm, from the deformity of his person; but according to others, from his attending his brother in the holy wars, where they wore a crouch or cross on their shoulders, as a badge of Christianity. This has been a very lofty monument, painted, gilt, and inlaid with stained glass. The inside of the canopy has been a sky with stars, but by age changed into a dull red. From this Prince the House of Lancaster claimed their right to the Crown. On the base, towards the area, are the remains of ten Knights, armed, with banners, surcoats of armour, and cross-belted, representing, undoubtedly, his expedition to the Holy Land, the number exactly corresponding with what Matthew Paris reports, namely, Edward and his brother, four Earls, and four Knights, of whom some are still discoverable, particularly the Lord Roger Clifford, as were formerly, in Waverly's time, William de Valence, and Thomas de Clare.

On the west side of the door of St. Erasmus's chapel, is a monument erected to the memory of Juliana, only daughter of Sir Randolph Crewe, Knight, Lord Chief Justice of England. She died, unmarried, April 22, 1621.

On the east side of the door of St. Erasmus's chapel, is a monument erected to the memory of Jane;

Jane, daughter and coheiress of Sir John Pulteney, and wife of Sir Clippesby Crewe, Knight. She died December 2, 1639, aged 29.

Over the door of St. Erasmus's chapel is the monument of the Right Rev. Dr. Barnard, Lord Bishop of Londonderry, who died in London, January 10, 1708, aged 72, and was here buried.

On the same side is a monument to the memory of Admiral Holmes, who is represented in a Roman warlike habit, with his right hand resting on a cannon, mounted on a carriage. Behind is an anchor, a flag-staff, and other naval decorations, &c. Beneath is the following inscription:—

“ To the memory of Charles Holmes, Esq. Rear-Admiral of the White. He died the 21st of November, 1761, Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's Fleet stationed at Jamaica, aged 50. Erected by his grateful nieces, Mary Stanwix and Lucretia Sowle.”

The next is a monument to the memory of William Pulteney, Earl of Bath. Above is a medalion of the Earl, in the centre of a large urn, with the family arms. The figures of Wisdom and Poetry are placed on each side of the urn. The inscription is as follows:—

“ Erected to the memory of William Pulteney, Earl of Bath, by his brother, the Hon. Harry Pulteney, General of his Majesty's Forces, 1764. Ob. July 7, 1764, AEt. 81.”

The next monument in the area worth observing is that of Esther De la Tour de Gouvernet, the Lord Eland's Lady. It is of curious white marble, representing a lady on her deathbed, with a mourner weeping over her, done finely in relief; but the light not being properly attended to in

fixing it up, strikes so strongly on the nose of the figure, that it appears like a dent, and thereby ruins the beauty of the face. The inscription is in Latin and English, and contains an encomium on her many excellent virtues. She died in 1694, aged 28.

Between the monuments of Henry III. and Queen Eleanor, in the area, is a monument to the memory of Mrs. Christian Ker, wife of William Ker, Esq. and daughter of Sir William Scott, Bart. both of the kingdom of Scotland. She died May 16, 1694, aged 40.

There is affixed to the corner of Henry Vth's chapel, a neat monument of black marble, with a bust of brass, having the figures of Apollo and Minerva holding a laurel wreath over it, very elegantly designed. This, as appears by a Latin inscription, was erected to the memory of Sir Robert Alton, Knt. who, in the reign of James I. was in great reputation for his writings, especially in the poetical line. He died in 1638.

Near this is an ancient flat stone in the pavement, formerly inscribed to the memory of Sir John Galofre, by Johannet Pusham. This Galofre was famous, in the reign of Richard II. for his wisdom and valour, and was prosecuted by the discontented Lords. He died at Wallingford, in Berkshire, in 1336.

Betwixt St. Nicholas and Henry VIIth's chapel is a large monument erected to the memory of Sir Thomas Ingram, Knt. Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and Privy Counsellor to King Charles II. He died February 13, 1671. This monument was erected by Frances, his widow, daughter of Thomas Viscount Falconberg.

Here is likewise an old gravestone, plated with brass, representing John of Windsor, nephew of Sir

Sir William of Windsor, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in the reign of Edward III. He died April 4, 1414.

Between the chapels of St. Nicholas and St. Edmund, is a fine bust (remarkable for the beard and whiskers, and the dress of the wig) of Richard Tufton, third son of Sir John Tufton, Bart. and brother of Nicholas E. Thanet. He died October 4, 1631. His brother, Sir Henry Tufton, Knt. caused it to be erected:

There are many persons besides those mentioned, whose remains lie in this area, particularly Ann of Cleve, sister of the Duke of Cleve, who was contracted in marriage to Henry VIII. and received with great pomp on Blackheath, January 3, 1539, married to the King on the 9th, and in July following divorced, with liberty to marry again; but being sensibly touched with the indignity put upon her, she lived retired in England, with the title of Lady Ann of Cleve, and saw the rival who supplanted her suffer a worse fate. She survived the King four years, and died in 1557.

A still more unfortunate Queen lies near this last, viz. Anne, Queen of Richard III. and daughter of Nevil, the great Earl of Warwick. This lady was poisoned by that monster of cruelty, her husband, to make way for his marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of his brother Edward IV. and sister of the unhappy youths he had caused to be murdered in the Tower; which marriage he never lived to consummate, being slain at the battle of Bosworth Field.

Here are also the remains of an old monument of Sebert, King of the East Saxons, who first built this church, and died July 616; also of Athelgoda, his Queen, who died Sept. 13, 615.

## OF THE TOMBS IN THE OPEN PART OF WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

Of Mr. DRYDEN.—This plain majestic monument was erected to the memory of Mr. John Dryden, by the late Duke of Buckingham, who valued his writings so much, that he thought no inscription necessary to spread his fame.

*"J. DRYDEN, born 1632, died May 1, 1700.  
John Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham, erected this  
monument, 1720,"*

is all you can learn of this celebrated poet here; the rest you must gather from his works, many of which will be read with pleasure as long as the English language shall continue to be understood. His divine Ode upon St. Cecilia's Day has never been equalled, perhaps will never be excelled.

High on a pillar is a neat table monument to the memory of Mrs. MARTHA BIRCH, who, as the inscription shews, was daughter of Samuel Viner, Esq. and first married to Francis Millington, Esq. afterwards to Peter Birch, Prebendary of this Abbey. She died May 15, 1703, in the 50th year of her age.

ABRAHAM COWLEY.—This monument, though apparently plain, is very expressive; the chaplet of laurel that begirts his urn, and the fire issuing from the mouth of the urn, are fine emblems of the glory he acquired by the spirit of his writings. The Latin inscription and epitaph on the pedestal we find thus rendered into English:—

“ Near this place lies Abraham Cowley, the Tindar, Horace, and Virgil of England; and the Delight, Ornament, and Admiration of his age:

*While, Sacred Bard, far worlds thy works proclaim,  
And you survive in an immortal fame,*

*Here*

*Here may you, bless'd in pleasing quiet, lie,  
To guard thy urn may hoary Faith stand by !  
And all thy fav'rite tuneful Nine repair  
To watch thy dust with a perpetual care !  
Sacred for ever may this place be made,  
And may no desp'rately hand presume t' invade  
With touch unhallow'd this religious room,  
Or dare affront thy venerable tomb ;  
Unmov'd and undisturb'd till time shall end,  
May Cowley's dust this marble shrine defend !*

So wishes, and desires that wish may be sacred to posterity, George Duke of Buckingham, who erected this monument to that incomparable man. He died in the 49th year of his age, and was carried from Buckingham House, with honourable pomp, his exequies being attended by persons of illustrious characters of all degrees, and buried August 3, 1667."

His grave is just before the monument, as appears by a blue stone, on which is engraved his name.

JOHN ROBERTS, Esq.—This gentleman, as the inscription tells us, was the faithful Secretary of the Right Hon. Henry Pelham, Minister of State to King George II. and that this marble to his memory was erected by his three surviving sisters. Neither his age nor the time of his death is mentioned.

Over the inscription is his portrait, in profile, and quite above sits a delicate weeping figure by the side of an urn, in relief.

GEOFFERY CHAUCER.—This has been a very beautiful monument in the Gothic style, but is now much defaced, and is generally passed over with a superficial glance, except by those who never suffer any thing curious to escape their notice. Geoffrey Chaucer, to whose name it is sacred, is called

the father of English Poets, and flourished in the 14th century. He was son of Sir John Chaucer, a citizen of London, and employed by Edward III. in negotiations abroad relating to trade. He was a great favourite at court, and married the great John of Gaunt's wife's sister. He was born in 1328, and died Oct. 25, 1400.

**MR. JOHN PHILLIPS.**—The bust of this gentleman, in relief, is here represented as in an arbour interwoven with vines, laurel branches, and apple trees; and over it is this motto, “*Honos erat huic quoque Pomo;*” alluding to the high qualities ascribed to the apple, in that excellent poem of his called Cider. He was son of Stephen Phillips, D. D. Archdeacon of Salop; was born at Bampton, in Oxfordshire, December 30, 1675, and died at Hereford, February 14, 1708, of a consumption, in the prime of life. The inscription on his monument is a recital of his transcendent virtues and abilities, and is the strongest testimony of how much merit he possessed, since that alone could inspire his great patron, Sir Simon Harcourt, Knight, with such a generous friendship as to countenance and encourage him in the amplest manner when living, and to extend his regard for him even after death, by erecting this monument to his memory.

**BARTON BOOTH, Esq.**—This is a very neat monument, elegantly designed, and well executed. The bust of Mr. Booth is placed between two cherubs, one holding a wreath over his head in the act of crowning him; the other, in a very pensive attitude, holding a scroll on which is inscribed his descent from an ancient family in Lancashire, his admission into Westminster School, under Dr. Busby, his qualifications as an Actor, which procured him both the Royal patronage, and the public applause. He died in 1733, in the 54th year  
of

of his age ; and this monument was erected by his surviving widow, in 1772. On the base the dramatic insignia lie broken and neglected.

**MICHAEL DRAYTON.**—Next to that of Mr. Booth is this gentleman's monument, but by whom erected does not appear. The inscription and epitaph were formerly in letters of gold, but now almost obliterated, and therefore are here preserved :—

**MICHAEL DRAYTON, Esq. a memorable Poet of his age, exchanged his Laurel for a Crown of Glory, anno 1631.**

*Do, pious marble ! let thy readers know  
What they, and what their children owe  
To Drayton's name, whose sacred dust  
We recommend unto thy trust :  
Protect his mem'ry, and preserve his story ;  
Remain a lasting monument of his glory ;  
And when thy ruins shall disclaim  
To be the treasurer of his name,  
His name, that cannot fade, shall be,  
An everlasting monument to thee.*

This gentleman was both an excellent poet and a learned antiquarian. The first appears by his Epistles and Legends ; the latter by his *Polyalbion*, which the great Seldon honoured with a comment.

**BEN JOHNSON.**—This monument is of fine marble, and is very neatly ensculpted and ornamented with emblematical figures, alluding, perhaps, to the malice and envy of his contemporaries. His Epitaph—

**“ O RARE BEN JOHNSON !”**

appears to be rather a quaintness of humour, than intended to convey much meaning ; for upon a

gravestone, which covers the body of Sir William Davenant, in the pavement on the west side of this cross, there is the same inscription: "O RARE SIR WILLIAM DAVENTANT!" and as Sir William, by whose direction this inscription was engraved upon both, seems to have adopted it as strongly characteristic, we must leave it to the reader to apply it as he pleases. He was Poet Laureat to King James I. and cotemporary with Shakespeare, to whose writings, when living, he was no friend, though, when dead, he wrote a Poem prefixed to his Plays, which does him the amplest justice. His father was a Clergyman, and he was educated at Westminster School while Mr. Camden was Master; but after his father's death, his mother marrying a bricklayer, he was forced from school, and made to lay bricks. There is a story told of him, that at the building of Lincoln's Inn, he worked with his trowel in one hand, and Horace in the other; but Mr. Camden regarding his parts, recommended him to Sir Walter Raleigh, whose son he attended in his travels, and upon his return entered himself at Cambridge. He died August 16, 1637, aged 63.

SAMUEL BUTLER.—This tomb, as by the inscription appears, was erected by John Barber, Esq. Lord Mayor of London, *that he who was destitute of all things when alive, might not want a monument when dead.* He was author of Hudibras, and was a man of consummate learning, wit, and pleasantry, peculiarly happy in his writings, though he reaped small advantage from them, and suffered great distress, by reason of his narrow circumstances. He lived, however, to a good old age, and was buried at the expence of a private friend, in the church-yard of St. Paul's, Covent Garden. He was born at Sternham, in Worcestershire, in 1612, and died in London, in 1680.

EDMUND

**EDMUND SPENCER.**—Beneath Mr. Butler's there was a rough decayed tomb of Purbeck stone, to the memory of Mr. Edmund Spencer, one of the best English Poets, which being much decayed, a subscription was set on foot, by the liberality of Mr. Mason, in 1768, to restore it. The subscription succeeded, and the monument was restored as nearly as possible to the old form, but in statuary marble. His works abound with innumerable beauties, and such a variety of imagery, as is scarce to be found in any other writer, ancient or modern. On his monument is this inscription:—

“ Here lies (expecting the second coming of our Saviour Christ Jesus), the body of Edmund Spencer, the Prince of Poets in his time, whose divine spirit needs no other witness than the works which he left behind him. He was born in London in 1553, and died in 1598.”

**JOHN MILTON.**—He was a great polemical and political writer, and Latin Secretary to Oliver Cromwell; but what have immortalized his name, are those two inimitable pieces, *Paradise Lost* and *Regained*. He was born at London in 1604, and died at Bunhill (perhaps the same as Bunhill Fields) in 1674, leaving three daughters behind him unprovided for; and not long since a granddaughter of his was relieved by a benefit at the Theatre Royal in Drury Lane. In 1737, Mr. Auditor Benson erected this monument to his memory.

Under Milton is an elegant monument lately erected to the memory of Mr. GRAY. This monument seems expressive of the compliment contained in the Epitaph, where the Lyric Muse, in *alt-relief*, is holding a medallion of the Poet, and at the same time pointing the finger up to the bust, of Milton, which is directly over it.

*No more the Grecian Muse unrivall'd reigns ;  
 To Britain let the nations homage pay,  
 She felt a Homer's fire in Milton's strains,  
 A Pindar's rapture in the lyre of Gray.*

Died July 30, 1771, aged 54.

Sacred to the best of Men,  
**WILLIAM MASON, A. M.** a Poet, if any, elegant,  
 correct, and pious.

Died 7th of April, 1797, aged 72.

It is a neat piece of sculpture. A medallion of the deceased is held up by a figure of Poetry bemoaning the loss.

**THOMAS SHADWELL.**—This monument, which is of curious marble, ornamented with a fine mantling urn and bust, and crowned with a chaplet of bay, was erected by Dr: John Shadwell, to the memory of his deceased father. The inscription sets forth that he was descended from an ancient family in Staffordshire, was Poet Laureat and Historiographer in the reign of King William, and died November 20, 1692, in the 55th year of his age. He was author of several plays, was satirized by Dryden under the character of Ogg, in the Second Part of Absalom and Architophel. He died at Chelsea by taking opium, to which he had been long accustomed, and was there buried.

**MATTHEW PRIOR.**—This stately monument is finely decorated. On one side the pedestal stands the figure of Thalia, one of the nine Muses, with a flute in her hand; and on the other History, with her book shut; between both is the bust of the deceased upon a raised altar of fine marble; on the outermost side of which is a Latin inscription, importing that while he was busied in writing the history of his own times, Death interposed, and broke both the thread of his discourse and of his life,

life, Sept. 18, 1721, in the 57th year of his age. Over the bust is a pediment, on the ascending sides of which are two boys, one with an hour-glass in his hand, run out, the other holding a torch reversed; on the apex of the pediment is an urn, and on the base of the monument a long inscription, reciting the principal employments in which he had been engaged; particularly that, by order of King William and Queen Mary, he assisted at the Congress of the Confederate Powers at the Hague in 1690; in 1697 was one of the Plenipotentiaries at the peace of Ryswick; and in the following year was of the Embassy to France, and also Secretary of State in Ireland. In 1700 he was made one of the Board of Trade; in 1711 First Commissioner of the Customs; and lastly, in the same year, was sent by Queen Anne to Louis XIV. of France, with proposals of peace. All these trusts he executed with uncommon address and abilities; and had retired from public business, when a violent cholic, occasioned by a cold, carried him off: by which the world was deprived of an invaluable treasure, which he was preparing to lay before the public.

**CHARLES DE ST. DENIS, Lord of St. Evremond.**—This gentleman, as appears by the inscription, was of a noble family in Normandy, and was employed in the army in France, in which he rose to the rank of Marshal; but retiring to Holland, he was from thence invited by King Charles II. into England, where he lived in the greatest intimacy with the King and principal Nobility, more particularly with the Duchess of Mazarine. He had a very sprightly turn both in conversation and writing. He lived to the age of 90, and was carried off at last by a violent fit of the strangury, Sept. 9, 1703. Though he left France, as it may be imagined, on account of religion, yet in his will

will he left £.20 to poor Roman Catholics, and £.20 to poor French refugees; besides other legacies to be disposed of to those in distress, of what religion soever they might be.

Sacred to the memory  
of CHRISTOPHER ANSFY, Esq.

formerly a scholar at Eton,  
and Fellow of Trinity College, in Cambridge;  
a very elegant Poet,  
who held a distinguished preeminence,  
even among those who excelled in the same kinds  
of his art.

About the year 1770,  
he exchanged his residence in Cambridgeshire for  
Bath,  
a place, above all, that he had long delighted in.  
The celebrated Poem that he wrote, under the  
title of the Bath Guide,  
is a sufficient testimony.  
And after having lived there thirty-six years,  
died in the year 1805,  
at the advanced age of eighty-one.

But the fame of the Poet, who was read by every one, and sought after by all, shall not perish with himself, whose verse delighted every ear, was quickly acquired and easily retained by every one's memory, being perfectly original, and so peculiarly his own, as he ever declined both the matter and measures of all other poets, or, if he adopted, did not fail to improve and make them so. Very few were able more accurately to detect the foibles, the follies in the lives and manners of men; the ravings of enthusiasm, or the arts of simulation or dissimulation, or more happily reprove them; very few, indeed, could sport with them more pleasantly or amiably, for his ridicule was neither coarse or severe, and he delighted all without

without offending any, for he truly possessed a tender heart seasoned with truly Christian benevolence. But his versatile genius was not only adapted to sport and play, for he could also sometimes be no less serious and solemn, being no less able to excite the laughter than the tears of his readers.

**“ To the memory of Mrs. PRITCHARD.**

This tablet is here placed by a voluntary subscription of those who admired and esteemed her. She retired from the stage, of which she had long been the ornament, in the month of April, 1768, and died at Bath, in the month of August following, in the 57th year of her age.

*“ Her comic vein had every charm to please,  
’Twas Nature’s dictates breath’d with Nature’s ease:  
Ev’n when her powers sustain’d the tragic load,  
Full, clear, and just, the harmonious accents flow’d;  
And the big passions of her feeling heart  
Burst freely forth, and sham’d the mimic art.  
Oft on the scene, with colours not her own,  
She painted Vice, and taught us what to shun:  
One virtuous track her real life pursu’d,  
That nobler part was uniformly good;  
Each duty there to such perfection wrought,  
That, if the precepts fail’d, th’ example taught.*

W. Whitehead, P. L.”

**WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE.**—Both the design and workmanship of this monument are extremely elegant. The figure of Shakespeare, and his attitude, his dress, his shape, his genteel air, and fine composure, all so delicately expressed by the sculptor, cannot be sufficiently admired; and those beautiful lines of his that appear upon the scroll, are very happily chosen.

*The*

*The cloud-capp'd Towers, the gorgeous Palaces,  
The solemn Temples, the great Globe itself,  
Yea, all which it inherits, shall dissolve,  
And, like the baseless fabric of a vision,  
Leave not a wreck behind.*

The heads on the pedestal, representing Henry V. Richard III. and Queen Elizabeth (three principal characters in his plays), are likewise proper ornaments to grace his tomb. In short, the taste that is here shewn does honour to those great names under whose direction, by the public favour, it was so elegantly constructed; namely, the Earl of Burlington, Dr. Mead, Mr. Pope, and Mr. Martin. It was designed by Kent, executed by Scheemakers, and the expence defrayed by the grateful contributions of the public.

JAMES THOMSON.—Next is a monument erected to the memory of James Thomson, author of the Seasons, and other Poetical Works. It was the work of Michael Henry Spang, statuary, after a design of Mr. Adam, architect to his Majesty. The figure of Mr. Thomson leans its left arm upon a pedestal, holding a book in one hand; and the Cap of Liberty in the other. Upon the pedestal, in bass-relief, are the Seasons; to which a boy points, offering him a Laurel Crown, as the reward of his genius. At the feet of the figure is the Tragic Mask, and the ancient Harp. The whole is supported by a projecting pedestal, and in a pannel is the following inscription:—

JAMES THOMSON,

*Ætatis 48, Obit 27 August, 1748.*

Tutored by thee, sweet Poetry exalts her voice to ages, and informs the page with music, image, sentiment, and thought, never to die!

This monument was erected 1762.

NICHOLAS

NICHOLAS ROWE, Esq.—Next to Shakespeare is a very fine monument to the memory of this gentleman, and his only daughter. On the pedestal, about 20 inches high, which stands on an altar, is a most beautiful bust; near it is the figure of a lady in the deepest sorrow, and between both, on a pyramid behind, is a medallion, with the head of a young lady in relief. On the front of the pedestal is this inscription:—

“To the memory of Nicholas Rowe, Esq. who died in 1718, aged 45; and of Charlotte, his only daughter, wife of Henry Fane, Esq. who, inheriting her father’s spirit, and amiable in her own innocence and beauty, died in the 23d year of her age, 1739.”

Underneath, upon the front of the altar, is this epitaph:

*Thy relique, Rowe! to this sad shrine we trust,  
And near thy Shakespeare place thy honour’d  
bust.*

*Oh! next him skill’d to draw the tender tear,  
For never heart felt passion more . . . .  
To nobler sentiments to fire the brave,  
For never Briton more disdain’d a slave.  
Peace to thy gentle shade and endless rest,  
Blest in thy genius, in thy love too blest!  
And blest, that timely from our scene remov’d,  
Thy soul enjoys that liberty it lov’d!  
To these so mourn’d in death, lov’d in life,  
The childless parent, and the widow’d wife,  
With tears inscribe this monumental stone,  
That holds their ashes, and expects her own.*

Mr. Rowe was Poet Laureat, and author of several fine Tragedies; and just before his death had finished a translation of Lucan’s Pharsalia.

JOHN GAY.—This fine monument was erected to

to the memory of the excellent person represented upon it, by the bounty and favour of the Duke and Duchess of Queensberry, who were the great encouragers of his genius. The masks, tragedy dagger, and instruments of music, which are blended together in a group, are emblematical devices, alluding to the various ways of writing in which he excelled, namely, farce, satire, fable, and pastoral. The short epitaph on the front was written by himself. It is censured by some for its levity—

*Life is a jest, and all things shew it :  
I thought so once, but now I know it.*

Underneath are these verses by Mr. Pope, who lived always in great friendship with Mr. Gay.

*Of manners gentle, of affections mild ;  
In wit a man, simplicity a child ; -  
With native humour temp'ring virg'ous rage,  
Form'd to delight at once, and lash the age ;  
Above temptation in a low estate,  
And uncorrupted e'er among the great :  
A supererogation, and an easy friend,  
Unblam'd through life, lamented in thy end :  
These are thy honours ; —not that here thy bust  
Is mix'd with heroes, or with kings thy dust ;  
But that the worthy and the good shall say,  
Striking their pensive bosoms—Here lies Gay !*

He died Dec. the 4th, 1732, aged 45.

OLIVER GOLDSMITH M. D.—On this neat monument is represented a portrait of the Doctor in profile. A festoon curtain, olive branches, and books, are the chief ornaments. Underneath is a Latin inscription, of which the following is the import :

“ That he was eminent as a Poet, Philosopher,  
and ”

and Historian ; that he scarcely left any species of writing unattempted, and none that he attempted, unimproved ; that he was master of the softer passions, and could at pleasure command tears, or provoke laughter ; but in every thing he said or did, good nature was predominant ; that he was witty, sublime, spirited, and facetious ; in speech pompous ; in conversation elegant and graceful ; that the love of his associates, the fidelity of his friends, and the veneration of his readers, *had raised this monument to his memory*. He was born in Ireland, Nov. 29, 1731, educated at Dublin, and died at London, April 14, 1774."

**JOHN, Duke of ARGYLE and GREENWICH.**—This lofty and magnificent monument is inclosed with rails, and decorated with figures as large as life. On one side of the base is the figure of Minerva, and on the other of Eloquence : the one looking sorrowfully up at the principal figure, the other pathetically deplored the public loss at his death. Above is the figure of History, with one hand holding a book, with the other writing on a pyramid of finely-coloured marble, the titles of the hero, whose actions are supposed to be contained in the book, on the cover of which, in letters of gold, are inscribed the date of his Grace's birth, October 10, 1689, and time of his death, October 4, 1743. The principal figure is spirited even to the verge of life. On the pyramid is this epitaph, said to be written by Paul Whitehead, Esq.

*Britons, behold ! a patriot worth be dear,  
A shrine that claims a tributary tear ;  
Silent that tongue admiring senates heard,  
Nerveless that arm opposing legions fear'd.  
Nor less, O Campbell ! thine the power to please,  
And give to grandeur all the grace of ease.*

Long

*Long from thy life let kindred heroes trace  
Arts which ennable still the noblest race ;  
Others may owe their future fame to me,  
I borrow immortality from thee.*

Underneath this, in great letters, is written  
**JOHN DUKE OF ARGYLE AND GR.**  
at which point the pen of History rests.

On the base of the monument is this inscription :—

“ In memory of an honest man, a constant friend, John, the great Duke of Argyle and Greenwich, a General and Orator, exceeded by none in the age he lived, Sir Henry Erskine, Bart. by his last will left the sum of £.500 towards erecting this monument, and recommended the above inscription.”

**MARY HOPE.**—In a tablet affixed to the wall is the following inscription :—

“ To the memory of Mary Hope, who died at Brockhall, in the county of Northampton, on the 25th of June, 1767, aged 25, and whose remains lie in the neighbouring church at Norton, this stone, an unavailing tribute of affliction, is by her husband erected and inscribed.”

She was the only daughter of Eliab Breton, of Forty Hall, Middlesex, Esq. and was married to John Hope, of London, merchant, to whom she left three infant sons, Charles, John, and William.

*Tho' low on earth her beauteous form decay'd,  
My faithful wife, my lov'd Maria's laid,  
In sad remembrance, the afflicted raise  
No pompous tomb inscrib'd with venal praise.  
To statesmen, warriors, and to kings belong  
The trophyed sculpture and the poet's song;*

*And*

*And these the proud expiring often claim,  
Their wealth bequeathing to record their name.  
But humble virtue, stealing to the dust,  
Heeds not our lays or monumental bust.  
To name her virtues ill befits my grief ;  
What was my bliss can now give no relief ;  
A husband mourns—the rest let Friendship tell ;  
Fame spread her worth—a husband knew it well.*

A medallion and inscription, viz. This monument is erected to the memory of the Right Honourable James Stuart Mackenzie, Lord Privy Seal of Scotland, a man whose virtues did honour to humanity. He cultivated and encouraged sciences; and during a long life, was generous without ostentation, and secretly charitable, friendly, hospitable, and ever ready to oblige. He was beloved and revered by all: he had many friends and not one enemy. He died the 6th of April, 1800, in the 82d year of his age. He was married to Elizabeth, daughter of John, Duke of Argyle and Greenwich, his uncle. This simple monument is meant as an expression of gratitude of one who had the greatest obligations to that excellent man, and who, during the space of forty-two years, had the happiness to enjoy, without any interruption, his esteem and friendship.

Sacred to the memory of Major General Sir Archibald Campbell, Knight of the Bath, M. P. Colonel of the 74th regiment of foot, Hereditary Usher of the White Rod for Scotland, late Governor of Jamaica, Governor of Fort St. George, and Commander-in-Chief of the Forces on the Coast of Coromandel, in the East Indies. He died equally regretted and admired for his eminent civil and military services to his country; possessed of distinguished endowments of mind, dignified manners, inflexible integrity, unfeigned benevolence,

nevolence, with every social and amiable virtue: He departed this life March 31, A. D. 1791, aged 52.

"Alas, piety! alas, fidelity, like that of old!  
and warlike courage! when shall you have his  
equal?"

A medallion of Sir Archibald Campbell is exhibited by Fame, which Genius is beholding with a wreath in one hand, and a torch in the other; about the monument are placed military ensigns, and on it the above inscription.

**EDWARD ATKYNNS.**—Below the above is a monument to the memories of Edw. Atkyns; Sir Robert Atkyns, his eldest son; Sir Edw. Atkyns, his youngest son; and of Sir Robt. Atkyns, eldest son of the above Robert. The first was one of the Barons of the Exchequer in the reigns of Charles I. and II. and of such loyalty as to resist the most splendid offers of the Oliverian party. He died in 1669, aged 32.—The second was created Knight of the Bath at the Restoration; was afterwards L. C. B. of the Exchequer under King William, and Speaker of the House of Lords in several Parliaments; a person of eminent learning, as his writings abundantly prove. He died in 1780, aged 88.—The third was L. C. B. of the Exchequer at the time of the Revolution; but not approving that measure, he retired from public business to his seat in Norfolk, where his chief employment was healing breaches among his neighbours, which he decided with such exemplary justice, that none refused his reference, nor did the most litigious men appeal from his award. He died in 1698, aged 68.—The fourth was versed in the antiquities of his country, of which his history of Gloucestershire was a proof. He died in 1711, aged 65 years.

The inscription sets forth, that in memory of his

his ancestors, who have so honourably presided in the Courts of Justice in Westminster Hall, Edward Atkyns, Esq. late of Ketteringham, in Norfolk, second son of the last named Sir Edward, caused this monument to be erected. He died Jan. 20, 1750, aged 79 years.

**JOSEPH ADDISON, Esq.**—This monument is lately put up, viz. April 1809, and consists of a fine statue of the deceased, standing on a circular basement, about which are small figures of the nine Muses. The Latin inscription is to the following purport:—

“Whoever thou art, venerate the memory of Joseph Addison, in whom Christian faith, virtue, and good morals, found a continual patron; whose genius was shewn in verse, and every exquisite kind of writing; who gave to posterity the best example of pure language, and the best rules for living well, which remain and ever will remain sacred; whose weight of argument was tempered with wit, and accurate judgment with politeness, so that he encouraged the good and reformed the improvident, tamed the wicked, and in some degree made them in love with virtue. He was born in the year 1672, and his fortune being increased gradually, arrived at length to public honours. Died in the 48th year of his age, the honour and delight of the British nation.”

**GEORGE FREDERICK HANDEL.**—This is the last monument which that eminent statuary Roubiliac lived to finish. It is affirmed that he first became conspicuous, and afterwards finished the exercise of his art, with a figure of this extraordinary man. The first was erected in the gardens at Vauxhall, therefore well known to the public. The last figure is very elegant, and the face is a strong likeness

likeness of its original. The left arm is resting on a group of musical instruments, and the attitude is very expressive of great attention to the harmony of an Angel playing on a harp in the clouds over his head. Before it lies the celebrated Messiah, with that part open, where is the much admired air, "*I know that my Redeemer liveth.*" Beneath only this inscription :

"George Frederick Handel, Esq. born Feb. 23, 1684. Died April 14, 1759."

Sir THOMAS and Lady ROBINSON.—This monument is sacred (as the inscription sets forth) to the memory of the Dowager Baroness Lechmore, eldest daughter of Charles Howard, third Earl of Carlisle, and widow of Nicholas Lord Lechmore, afterwards married to Sir Thos. Robinson, of Rookby Park, in the county of York, Bart. who ordered by his last will this monument to be erected, to perpetuate his grateful sense of the pleasure he had in the conversation of an accomplished woman, a sincere friend, and an agreeable companion; with particular directions that his own bust should be placed by hers. She was born Oct. 28, 1728, and died April 10, 1772, aged 44. Sir Thomas, after enjoying many honourable and lucrative employments in the State, spent the latter part of his life in retirement, dying March 3, 1777, aged 76.

WILLIAM OUTRAM, D. D.—The Latin inscription on this monument gives an ample account of the person for whom it was erected. He was born in Derbyshire, Fellow of Trinity and Christ Church Colleges in Cambridge, Canon of this Abbey, and Archdeacon of Leicester; an accomplished divine, a nervous and accurate writer, an excellent and diligent preacher, first in Lincolnshire, afterwards in London, and lastly at St. Margaret's, Westminster,

Westminster, where he finished his life with great applause, Aug. 22, 1678, aged 54. The inscription on the pedestal shews farther, that, after a long and religious life, and 42 years of widowhood, Jane, his wife, died Oct. 4, 1721.

**Dr. STEPHEN HALES.**—Over Dr. Outram is a monument erected to the memory of that eminent Divine and Philosopher, Dr. Stephen Hales. Here are two beautiful figures in relief, Religion and Botany; the latter holds a medallion of this great explorer of nature to public view; Religion is deplored the loss of the Divine; and at the feet of Botany, the winds are displayed on a globe, which allude to his invention of the ventilators. The Latin inscription is to the following effect:

“ To the memory of Stephen Hales, Doctor in Divinity, Augusta, the mother of that best of Kings, George the Third, has placed this monument; who chose him, when living, to officiate as her Chaplain, and after he died, which was on the 4th of January, 1761, in the 84th year of his age, honoured him with this marble.

*About the tomb of HALE, whose fair design  
And polish, great Augusta caus'd to shine,  
Religion, hoary Faith, and Virtue wait,  
And shed perpetual tears in mournful state.  
But of the preacher render'd to his clay,  
The voice of Wisdom still has this to say;  
He was a man to hear affliction's cry,  
And trace his Maker's works with curious eye.  
O HALE! thy praises not the latest age  
Shall e'er diminish, or shall blot thy page;  
England, so proud of Newton, shall agree  
She has a son of equal rank in thee.”*

**ISAAC BARROW.**—This monument is remarkable for a fine bust on the top of it, representing this truly great man, who, as his inscription shews,

was Chaplain to King Charles II. Head of Trinity College, Cambridge; Geometrical Professor of Gresham College in London, and of Greek and Mathematics at Cambridge. This great Divine, in his youth, travelled through most parts of Europe, and learned the most polite languages. His works have been said to be the foundation of all the divinity that has been written since his time. He died May 4, 1677, aged 47.

**EDWARD WETENHALL, M. D.**—Over Isaac Barrow's is a handsome monument for Dr. Wetenhall, an eminent Physician, son of Bishop Wetenhall, who died Aug. 29, 1733. His father was Dr. Edward Wetenhall, who was first advanced to the see of Cork in Ireland, which he filled with great dignity for twenty years; but was afterwards translated from thence to Kilmore and Ross, which he held fourteen years. He died Nov. 12, 1713, aged 78.

Adjoining to Dr. Wetenhall is an elegant monument, erected to the memory of Sir John Pringle, Baronet. Upon a pyramid of grey marble is placed a medallion of the deceased, within a festoon curtain of white marble. The inscription sets forth that he was Physician to the Army, the Princess of Wales, and their Majesties; President of the Royal Society. His medical and philosophical knowledge, his inviolable integrity, and truly Christian virtues, rendered him an honour to his age and country. He was born in Scotland, in April, 1707; and died in London, in January, 1782.

The next is a late erected monument to the memory of Sir Robert Taylor, Knt. who was a famous architect—the Bank Buildings are some of his works. He died on the 26th of September, 1788, aged 70 years. It consists only of an urn over a tablet, on which is the inscription.

THOMAS

**THOMAS TRIPPLETT.**—This gentleman was likewise a great Divine. He was born near Oxford, and educated at Christ Church, where he was esteemed a wit, a good Grecian, and a poet. In 1645, he was made Prebendary of Preston, in the Church of Sarum, and had also a living, which being sequestered in the rebellion, he fled to Ireland, and taught school in Dublin, where he was when King Charles I. was beheaded. Not liking Ireland, he returned to England, and taught school at Hayes, in Middlesex, till the Restoration, when he was made Prebendary of Westminster, and of Fenton, in the Church of York. He died at a good old age, July 18, 1670, much beloved and lamented.

**SIR RICHARD COXE.**—Adjoining to Triplett's is a tablet monument of white marble, erected to the memory of this gentleman, who was Taster to Queen Elizabeth and King James I. and to the latter Steward of the Household; a man commended in his epitaph for his religion, humanity, chastity, temperance, friendship, beneficence, charity, vigilance, and self-denial. He was third son of Thomas Coxe, of Beymonds, in Hertfordshire, and died a bachelor, in the 69th year of his age, Dec. 13, 1623.

**ISAAC CASAUBON.**—This neat monument was erected by the learned Dr. Moreton, Bishop of Durham, to the memory of that profound scholar and critic whose name is inscribed upon it, and who, though a native of France, and in his younger years Royal Library-keeper at Paris, yet was so dissatisfied with the ceremonial part of the Romish worship, that upon the murder of his great patron Henry IV. he willingly quitted his native country, and at the earnest entreaty of King James I. settled in England; where, for uncommon knowledge,



he became the admiration of all men of learning.  
He died 1614, aged 55.

**JOHN ERNEST GRABE.**—Over Casaubon's is a curious figure, large as life, representing this great man sitting upon a marble tomb, contemplating the sorrows of death, and the sorrows of the grave. He was a man deeply skilled in Oriental learning. He died Nov. 3, 1711, aged 46, and was buried at Pancras, near London. This monument was erected by Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford and Mortimer.

“ To the memory of David Garrick, who died in the year 1779, at the age of 63.

*To paint fair Nature by divine command,  
Her magic pencil in his glowing hand,  
A Shakespeare rose—then to expand his fame  
Wide o'er this “ breathing world,” a Garrick  
came.*

*Though sunk in death, the forms the Poet drew,  
The Actor's genius bade them breathe anew :  
Though, like the bard himself, in night they lay,  
Immortal Garrick call'd them back to day :  
And till Eternity with power sublime,  
Shall mark the mortal hour of hoary Time,  
Shakespeare and Garrick like twin Stars shall  
shine,  
And earth irradiate with a beam divine.*

PRATT.

“ This monument, the tribute of a friend, was erected in 1797. WEBBER, Fecit.”

Garrick's throwing aside the curtain, which discovers the medallion, is meant to represent his superior power to unveil the beauties of Shakespeare. Tragedy and Comedy are assembled with their respective attributes, to witness and approve the scene.

The

The back ground is composed of dove-coloured polished marble.

**WILLIAM CAMDEN.**—Next the west corner of this cross is an ancient monument, to the memory of the great recorder of our antiquities, who is represented in a half length, in the dress of his time, with his left hand holding a book, and in his right his gloves, resting on an altar, on the body of which is a Latin inscription, setting forth “his indefatigable industry in illustrating the British antiquities, and his candour, sincerity, and pleasant good humour in private life.” He was son to Sampson Camden, citizen of London, and painter-stainer; was born in the Old Bailey, May 2, 1551, and received the first rudiments of his education at Christ Church Hospital. In 1566, he entered himself of Magdalen College, Oxford, but afterwards removed to Pembroke, where he became acquainted with Dr. Goodman, Dean of Westminster, by whose recommendation, in 1575, he was made second Master of the Abbey School, and began the laborious work of his Antiquities, encouraged thereto and assisted by his patron, Dr. Goodman. In August 1622, he fell from his chair, at his house at Chisselhurst, in Kent, and never recovered, but lingered till Nov. 9, 1623, and then died, aged 74.

*This monument was repaired and beautified at the charge and expence of the University of Oxford; and iron rails set before it.*

These are all the memorable personages whose tombs adorn the walls of this division of the Abbey; but there are some names to be met with on the pavement, too considerable to be passed over unnoticed. Among these you will find Thomas Parr, of the county of Salop, born in 1483. He lived in the reign of ten Princes, namely, Edward IV. Edward V. Richard III. Henry VII. Henry

VIII. Edward VI. Queen Mary, Queen Elizabeth, James I. and Charles I. aged 152 years, and was buried here, Nov. 15, 1635. One thing remarkable of this old man is, that at the age of 130, a prosecution was entered against him in the Spiritual Court for bastardy, and with such effect, that he did penance publicly in the church for that offence.

Not far from Parr, distinguished by a small white stone thus inscribed—

O RARE SIR WILLIAM DAVENANT !

lie the remains of that once celebrated Poet, who, upon the death of Ben Johnson, succeeded him as Poet Laureat to Charles I. but having lost his nose by an-*accident*, was cruelly bantered by the wits of the succeeding reign. He was a vintner's son at Oxford, whose wife being a woman of admirable wit, and sprightly conversation, drew the politest men of that age to their house, among whom Shakespeare is said to be a frequent visitor. His education was at Lincoln College, where he became acquainted with Endymion Porter, Henry Jermain, and Sir John Suckling. He died in 1668, aged 63.

Not far from Davenant lies Sir Robert Mutray, a great Mathematician, and one of the founders of the Royal Society, of which he was the first President, and while he lived, the very soul of that body. He died suddenly, July 4, 1673, in the garden at Whitehall, and was buried at the King's expence.

Between the first pillar of this cross and Dryden's monument, is an ancient stone of grey marble, on which, by the marks, has been the image of a man in armour. This covers the body of Robert Haule, who, at the battle of Najara, in Spain, in Richard II.'s time, together with John Shakel,

Shakel, his comrade, took the Earl of Denia prisoner, who, under pretence of raising money for his ransom, obtained his liberty, leaving his son as an hostage in their hands. Upon their coming to England, the Duke of Lancaster demanded him for the King; but they refused to deliver him up without the ransom, and were therefore both committed to the Tower, from whence escaping, they took sanctuary in this Abbey. Sir Ralph Eerreris, and Alan Buxal, the one Governor, the other Captain of the Tower, with fifty men, pursued them, and having by fair promises gained over Shakel, they attempted to seize Haule by force, who made a desperate defence; but being overpowered by numbers, was slain Aug. 11, 1378, in the choir before the Prior's stall, commanding himself to God, the avenger of wrongs. A servant of the Abbey fell with him. Shakel they threw into prison, but afterwards set him at liberty, and the King and Council agreed to pay the ransom of his prisoner, 500 marks, and 100 marks *per annum*. Some years afterwards Shakel died, and was buried here in 1396.

Under the pavement, near Dryden's tomb, lie the remains of Francis Beaumont, the dramatic writer, who died at London in 1515, and was buried here, March 9, without tomb or inscription.

Affixed to the pillars in this cross are two tablet monuments; the first to the memory of

Dr. SAMUEL BARTON, who, by the inscription, appears to have been a Prebendary of this Church, and a person of admirable genius and learning. He died September 1715, aged 62. The other to the memory of

Dr. ANTHONY HORNECK.—This gentleman was born at Wettenberg, in Zealand, but educated at Queen's College, Oxford; was King's divinity Professor and Chaplain, a Prebendary of this

Church, and Preacher at the Savoy; a man, as his inscription declares, of the first rank for learning, holiness of life, and gravity of manners; an indefatigable preacher, and a smooth and florid orator. He died of the stone, Jan. 31, 1696, aged 56.

We proceed now to the SOUTH AISLE, where, turning your face to the wall, you will see the tomb of

SOPHIA FAIRHOLM.—This lady, of whom we know nothing but by her monumental inscription, was born in Scotland, and was mother to the Marquis of Annandale, who, as a mark of his duty and gratitude, caused this monument to be erected to her memory. It is the representation of an ancient sepulchre, over which a stately edifice is raised, ornamented at top with the family arms. She died Dec. 13, 1716, aged 49.

ANN WEMYSS.—Affixed to the wall is a small oval tablet, thus inscribed:—

“Near these steps lies the body of Mrs. Ann Wemyss, daughter of Dr. Lodowick Wemyss, some time Prebendary of this Cathedral, and of Mrs. Jane Bargrave his wife, who departed this life Dec. 19, 1698, in her 67th year.”

Under this is a neat tablet, which contains the following inscription:—

“To the memory of William Dalrymple, Midshipman, eldest son of sir John Dalrymple, Bart. one of the Barons of Exchequer in Scotland, and of Elizabeth Hamilton Macgill, representative of the Viscounts of Oxford;

“Who, though heir of ample estates, preferred to a life of indolence and pleasure the toilsome and perilous profession of a seaman, when his country was in danger. At the age of 18 he was killed,

killed, off the coast of Virginia, in a desperate engagement, in which Captain Salter, in the Santa Margarettā, took the Amazone, a French ship of superior force, almost in sight of the enemy's fleet; receiving, in the public dispatches of his skilful and generous Commander, the honourable testimony that "he was a worthy and deserving youth, who, had he lived, would have been an ornament to his profession; and leaving to his once happy parents, in whose fond eyes he appeared to promise whatever could be expected from genius, spirit, and the best gift of God, a kind and melting heart, the endearing remembrance of his virtues.

"Father of All! grant to the prayers of a father and mother, that their surviving children may inherit the qualities of such a brother, and that there may never be wanting to the British youth the spirit to pursue that line of public honour which he marked out for himself and for them.  
Obit 29th July, 1782."

Over the three last mentioned monuments are tablets to the memory of Rear Admiral John Harrison, who was captain of the Namur, under Sir George Pocock, in several successful engagements with the French fleet commanded by Monsieur D'Aché, in one of which he was wounded. He conducted, under the same British Admiral, the armament against the Havannah, and brought the fleet and treasure safe to England. In consequence of excessive fatigue, soon after his return he lost the use of one side, by a paralytic stroke, and remained helpless 28 years. He was firm in action, prudent in conduct, polished in society, generous and humane in a profession, and upon an element, where human virtue is of the most rigid kind, and human nature is most severely

tried ; his modesty was equal to his virtues. He died October 5, 1791, aged 69 years.

Above and below the said inscription are expressed in Latin the following words :

*"God is my port and refuge ;  
God hath shewn his wonders in the deep."*

Sir JOHN BURLAND, Knt. L. D. D.—One of the Barons of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer; as a man, valued and beloved ; as a Judge, honoured and revered. He died suddenly on the 29th of February, 1776, aged 51 years. On a pyramid of black marble is represented his profile in a medallion of statuary marble, decorated with emblems alluding to the qualities for which he was eminent, particularly the Caduceus, denoting his eloquence, and the scales, expressive of his justice.

Sir CLOUDESLEY SHOVELL, Knt.—This monument requires the more attention, as it has given offence to men of the best taste, particularly to the great Mr. Addison, who complains that instead of the brave, rough English Admiral, which was the distinguished character of this plain, gallant man, he is here represented dressed like a beau, reposing himself upon velvet cushions, under a canopy of state. He excepts against the inscription likewise, which, instead of celebrating the many remarkable actions performed in the service of his country, acquaints us only with the manner of his death, in which it was impossible for him to reap any honour. The inscription is this :

*"Sir Cloudesly Shovell, Knt. Rear-Admiral of Great Britain, and Admiral and Commander in Chief of the Fleet, the just reward of his long and faithful services. He was deservedly beloved of his country, and esteemed, though dreaded by the*

*the enemy, who had often experienced his conduct and courage. Being shipwrecked on the rocks of Scilly, in his voyage from Toulon, Oct. 22, 1707, at night, in the 57th year of his age, his fate was lamented by all, but especially by the seafaring part of the nation, to whom he was a generous patron, and a worthy example.—His body was flung on the shore, and buried with others in the sand; but being soon after taken up, was placed under this monument, whieh his Royal Mistress had caused to be erected, to commemorate his steady loyalty, and extraordinary virtues.”*

On the base of this monument is represented, in bass relief, the ship Association, in which the Admiral sailed, as striking against a rock, which with several others perished at the same time; and at the top are two boys blowing trumpets.—Through the whole there is indeed no great meaning, and yet there is something in it grand, and not unpleasing.

Next to this is a neat monument of WILLIAM WRAGG, Esq. consisting of a tablet of white Carrara marble, crowned with a fascia, supporting the figure of Memory, leaning in a thoughtful attitude over an urn, enriched with marine ornaments; in the centre of which is represented the fatal accident that happened to the ship in which he was embarked, when he, with many more, was drowned, on the third of Sept. 1777. His son, who accompanied him, was miraculously saved on a package, supported by a black slave, till he was cast on shore, on the coast of Holland.

THOMAS KNIFE, S. T. P.—This monument was erected by Alice, second wife of this learned man, who, for 50 years, was employed in Westminster School, 16 whereof as Head-Master. He was also a Prebendary of this Cathedral. The

long Latin inscription contains nothing more than a laboured recital of a good man's virtues, and that he died Aug. 8, 1711, aged 73.

At his feet is the grave of his affectionate scholar, William King, L. L. D. without any inscription. Here hath been lately added an inscription in memory of two brothers, who both died in the service of their country, Captain John Knipe, 90th regiment, at Gibraltar, Oct. 25, 1798, in the 22d year of his age. Captain Robert Knipe, 14th Light Dragoons, at Villa Formosa, May 17, 1811, aged 32. They were both highly respected by their brother officers.

**GEORGE STEPNEY, Esq.**—Adjoining to Knipe's is a monument, rich in materials, but mean in design, to the memory of George Stepney, Esq. descended from the Stepneys of Pendergraft, in Pembrokeshire, but born at Westminster, in 1663, elected into the College of St. Peter's, Westminster, 1676, and entered of Trinity College, Cambridge, 1682. In 1692, he was sent envoy to the Elector of Brandenburg; in 1696 and 1697, to the Electors of Mentz, Trieis, Cologne, Palatine, Landgrave of Hesse, and to the Congress of Frankfort. On his return from which, he was made Commissioner of Trade; in 1698, was sent a second time Envoy to the Elector of Brandenburg; in 1699, in the same quality to Poland; in 1701, a second time to the Emperor; and lastly, in 1706, to the States General. All these several embassies he conducted with such integrity, application, and ease, that he generally exceeded the expectations of his Sovereigns, William and Anne, by whom he was employed. He died at Chelsea, in 1707.

**JOHN METHUEN.**—Over Stepney's is a monument erected to the memory of John Methuen, Esq. who died in the service of his country, in Portugal

Portugal, July 13, 1706, and was here interred Sept. 17, 1708.

Sir PAUL METHUEN.—Also to that of his son, the Right Hon. Sir Paul Methuen, of Bishop's-Cannington, Wilts, one of his Majesty's most Hon. Privy Council, and Knight of the most Hon. Order of the Bath, who died April 11, 1757, aged 86.

ISAAC WATTS.—A little monument of white marble is here erected to the memory of Dr. Isaac Watts. It is divided by a fascia, over which a bust of that eminent Divine is exhibited, supported by Genii, who seem pleased with the office to which they are allotted. Underneath, in a circle, is a fine figure of the Doctor sitting on a stool, in the attitude of deep contemplation, which is finely expressed by an Angel opening to him the wonders of creation, while in one hand he holds a pen, and with the other points to a celestial globe. His name, and the dates of his birth and death, are inscribed on the plinth.

"Isaac Watts, D. D. born July 17, 1674.  
Died Nov. 25, 1748."

Sir RICHARD BINGHAM.—On a plain marble stone, against the wall, is an English inscription, reciting the military glories of the Knight to whom it was inscribed, who was of the ancient family of the Binghams, of Bingham Melcomb, in Dorsetshire; and served in the reign of Queen Mary, at St. Quintin's; in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, at Leith, in Scotland; in the Isle of Candy, under the Venetians; at Cabo Chaio, and the famous battle of Lepanto, against the Turks; in the civil wars of France in the Netherlands, at Smerwick. After this, he was made Governor of Connaught, in Ireland, where he overthrew the Irish Scots, expelled the traitorous O'Rourke, suppressed the rebellion, and was finally made Marshal of Ireland,

land, and Governor of Leinster. He died at Dublin, Jan. 19, 1598, aged 70; from whence he was brought, and here interred by John Bingley, some time his servant.

**Major RICHARD CREED.**—This is a table monument against the wall, enriched with military trophies; and on it there is this inscription—

“ To the memory of the honoured Major Richard Creed, who attended his Majesty, King William III. in all his wars, every where signalizing himself, and never more himself than when he looked an enemy in the face. At the glorious battle of Blenheim, 1704, he commanded those squadrons that began the attack; in two several charges he remained unhurt; but in the third, after many wounds received, still valiantly fighting, he was shot through the head. His dead body was brought off by his brother, at the hazard of his own life, and buried there. To his memory, his sorrowful mother erects this monument, placing it near another, which her son, when living, used to look upon with pleasure, for the worthy mention it makes of that great man, Edward Earl of Sandwich, to whom he had the honour to be related, and whose heroic virtues he was ambitious to imitate. He was the eldest son of John Creed, of Oundel, Esq. and Elizabeth his wife, only daughter of Sir Gilbert Pickering, Bart. of Tichmarsh, in Northamptonshire.”

**GEORGE CHURCHILL.**—This great man was second son of Sir Winston Churchill of Dorsetshire, Knt. and brother of John Duke of Marlborough. He was early trained to military affairs, and served with great honour by sea and land, under Charles II. James II. and William and Anne. He was Captain in the English fleet at burning the French at La Hogue, in King William’s

liam's reign; and, for his bravery there, made one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. In the succeeding reign he was made Admiral in Chief. He died May 8, 1710, aged 58.

Over the last mentioned monument is one erected to the memory of MARTIN FOLKES, of Hillington, in the county of Norfolk, Esq. who, under the auspices of Newton, happily employed his talents, industry, and time, in the study of sublime philosophy. He was chosen President of the Royal Society, in 1741; and calmly submitted to the common lot of men, on the 28th of June, 1754, at the age of 63.—He is represented sitting, with his hands resting on a book, shut, as if contemplating; above is an urn, covered with drapery, that a boy holds up; there are two more boys, one of whom seems much surprised from looking through a microscope, while the other, with a pair of compasses, is measuring the globe.

Captain WILLIAM JULIUS, who commanded the Colchester man of war; and died Oct. 3, 1698, aged 33.—Under this monument is that of

General STRODE.—This is a tablet of fine marble, decorated with military trophies, and bearing this inscription:—

“Near this place lie the remains of William Strode, Esq. Lieutenant-General of his Majesty's forces, and Colonel of the 62d regiment of foot. He departed this life, Jan. 14, 1776, in the 78th year of his age.

“Who constantly attended his duty, both at home and abroad, during a course of 60 years' service. He was a strenuous asserter of both civil and religious liberty, as established at the glorious Revolution by King William.

“Military Reader! go thou and do likewise.”

Major ANDRE.—This is a neat monument in stately

tuary marble, composed of a sarcophagus, elevated on a pedestal, upon the pannel of which is engraved the following inscription :—

“ Sacred to the memory of Major Andre, who raised by his merit, at an early period of life, to the rank of Adjutant-General of the British forces in America, and employed in an important, but hazardous enterprise, fell a sacrifice to his zeal for his King and country, on the 2d of October 1780, aged 29, universally beloved and esteemed by the army in which he served, and lamented even by his foes. His gracious Sovereign, King George III. has caused this monument to be erected.”

On the front of the sarcophagus, General Washington is represented in his tent, at the moment when he had received the report of the Court-Martial held on Major Andre; at the same time a flag of truce arrived from the British army, with a letter for General Washington, to treat for the Major’s life. But the fatal sentence being already passed, the flag was sent back without the hoped-for clemency in his favour. Major Andre received his condemnation with that fortitude and resolution which had always marked his character; and is represented going, with unshaken spirit, to meet his doom. On the top of the sarcophagus, a figure of Britannia, reclining, laments the premature fate of so gallant an Officer. The British Lion, too, seems instinctively to mourn his untimely death.

The next is a monument with this inscription :—

“ Sacred to the immortal memory of Sir Palms Fairborne, Knt. Governor of Tangier, in the execution of which command he was mortally wounded by a shot from the Moors, then besieging the town, in the 46th year of his age, Oct. 24, 1680.”

His

## His epitaph, written by Mr. Dryden.

*Ye sacred reliques, which your marble keep,  
Here, undisturb'd by wars, in quiet sleep:  
Discharge the trust which (when it was below)  
Fairborne's undaunted soul did undergo;  
And be the town's Palladium from the foe.  
Alive and dead these walls he will defend;  
Great actions great examples must attend.  
The Candian siege his early valour knew,  
Where Turkish blood did his young hands im-  
bue;  
From thence returning with deserv'd applause,  
Against the Moors his well flesh'd sword he  
draws,  
The same the courage, and the same the cause.  
His youth and age, his life and death combine,  
As in some great and regular design,  
All of a piece throughout, and all divine.  
Still nearer heaven his virtues shone more  
bright,  
Like rising flames expanding in their height,  
The martyr's glory crown'd the soldier's fight.  
More bravely British Gen'ral never fell,  
Nor Gen'ral's death was e'er reveng'd so well,  
Which his pleas'd eyes beheld before their close,  
Follow'd by thousand victims of his foes.  
To his lamented loss, for times to come,  
His pious widow consecrates this tomb.*

On a lofty dome is the deceased's arms, with this motto, TUTUS SI FORTIS. Over it a Turk's head on a dagger, by way of crest, which he won by his valour in fighting against that people in the German war.

SIR JOHN CHARDIN, Bart.—This monument is up high, and is very emblematical, alluding to the travels of this gentleman, by which, as his motto expresses, he acquired his fame. The globe, round which

which a number of geographical instruments are represented, exhibits a view of the different countries through which he travelled : and the motto beneath refers to the dangers he providentially escaped, for which he ascribes to God the glory. A journal of his travels into the Eastern countries he has published ; a book in high esteem.

**Colonel ROGER TOWNSHEND.**—Here is a sarcophagus, supported by two Indians, on the front of which is represented, in bass relief, the fall of this great commander, with his officers attending him in his dying moments. This monument is decorated with military trophies, and beneath is the following inscription :—

“ This monument was erected by a disconsolate parent, the Lady Viscountess Townshend, to the memory of her fifth son, the Hon. Lieut. Col. Roger Townshend, who was killed by a cannon-ball, July 25, 1759, in the 28th year of his age, as he was reconnoitering the French lines at Ticonderago, in North America. From the parent, the brother, and the friend, his social and amiable manners, his enterprising bravery, and the integrity of his heart, may claim the tribute of affliction. Yet, stranger, weep not ; for though premature his death, his life was glorious, enrolling him with the names of those immortal Statesmen and Commanders whose wisdom and intrepidity, in the course of this comprehensive and successful war, have extended the commerce, enlarged the dominion, and upheld the majesty of these kingdoms, beyond the idea of any former age.”

**Mrs. BRIDGET RADLEY,** wife of Charles Radley, Esq. (Gentleman Usher, Daily Waiter to James II.) who erected this monument to her memory. She died Nov. 20, 1679.

**SIDNEY, Earl GODOLPHIN.**—This is a fine bust,

bust, richly dressed, representing the Earl, who, in 1661, was Groom of the Bedchamber to Charles II.; in 1679, Commissioner of the Treasury; in 1684, Secretary of State; and the same year created Baron of Rialton, in Cornwall, by James II. After the Revolution he was made First Commissioner of the Treasury, and soon after Lord High Treasurer; which office, as his inscription shews, together with that of Chief Minister, he held during the first nine glorious years of Queen Anne's reign. He died Sept. 15, 1712, aged 67.

Sir Charles HARBORD, and CLEMENT COTTRELL, Esq.—On the base of this double monument is represented, in relief, a dreadful sea-fight; and on the top, in a wreath of laurel, this inscription :

*“To preserve and unite the memory of two faithful friends, who lost their lives at sea together, May 28, 1672.”*

These two young gentlemen, of the most promising expectations, both perished in the Royal James, with the Earl of Sandwich, who commanded in her as Vice Admiral against the Dutch, in that memorable fight off the coast of Sussex, in Charles the Second's time. The Royal James being set on fire, Sir Charles Harbord, First Lieutenant, though he might have saved himself by swimming, yet, out of pure affection to his worthy Commander, chose to die with him. Young Cottrell was a volunteer; and having returned to his ship unwounded, from being the first man that had boarded a Dutchman of 70 guns, and pulled down the ensigns of her with his own hands, perished also with his friends. This gentleman understood seven languages, though but twenty-two years of age. This moving story is recited at large on the monument, but too long to copy.

WILLIAM

**WILLIAM HARGRAVE**, (over the monument of Sir Charles Harbord, Knt. and Clement Cottrell,) Esq. Lieut. General of his Majesty's forces, Colonel of the Royal English Fusileers, and Governor of Gibraltar; who having been 57 years a commissioned officer, died the 21st of Jan. 1748, aged 79 years.

This is a very curious monument, designed and executed by Mr. Roubiliac. Here you have a representation of the Resurrection, by a body rising from a sarcophagus; a conflict between Time and Death, wherein the former, proving victorious, divests his antagonist of his power, by breaking his dart, and tumbling down, the King of Terrors drops his crown. Above is a great pile of building in a state of dissolution, and a cherub in the clouds sounding the last trumpet. The whole is finely imagined, and is ingeniously executed.

**DIANA TEMPLE**.—This old-fashioned monument seems to have been designed not for one person, but for all Sir Wm. Temple's family, as appears by the inscription, written by Sir William himself, in which is mentioned Diana Temple, who died at 14; Dorothy Osborn, probably Sir William's lady, aged 66; Wm. Temple, aged 70; and Martha Giffard, called Lady Giffard, Sir William's sister, aged 84.

**ANN FITTING**.—This tomb, on which are two very learned inscriptions, one in Hebrew, the other in Ethiopic, is erected to the memory of the first wife of Samuel Morland, Bart. who seems to have been a man of great learning, especially in the Eastern languages. The Hebrew inscription is to this effect:—

“ O thou fairest among women ! O virtuous woman ! the hand of the Lord hath done this.  
“ The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away,  
“ and blessed be the name of the Lord !”

The

The Ethiopic inscription is thus translated:

*Come, lament o'er this monument with a beloved husband for thee; but in certain hope that thou art united with Christ.*

*This lady was truly religious, virtuous, faithful, mild as a dove, and chaste: while she continued in life, she was honoured; and is happy, through mercy, in death.*

This is one of Mr. Addison's *modest inscriptions*, that has not, perhaps, been three times read in more than threescore years.

Under the Ethiopic is this inscription:

“ Ann, daughter of George Filding, Esq. and  
“ Mary, his wife, the truly loving (and as truly  
“ beloved) wife of Samuel Morland, Knt. and  
“ Bart. died Feb. 20, 167<sup>9</sup><sub>5</sub>. AEtatis 19.”

**CAROLA HARSNET.**—This tomb is much in the same state with the former, and has also two learned inscriptions upon it, one in Hebrew, the other in Greek; and was erected to the memory of the first wife of the same Baronet, who died in child-bed of her second son, Oct. 19, 1674, in the 23d year of her age.—The inscriptions are thus translated:

“ Blessed be the Lord, my wife was precious!  
Blessed be thy remembrance, O virtuous woman!”

Thus far the Hebrew. The Greek thus:

“ When I think of thy mildness, patience, charity, modesty, and piety, I lament thee, O most excellent creature! and grieve exceedingly; but not like such as have no faith, for I believe and expect the resurrection of those who sleep in Christ.”

JOHN.

**JOHN SMITH**, Esq.—Between the two former is a beautiful monument to the memory of John Smith, Esq. said to be one of the best finished in the Church. The design is a pyramid and altar, on which sits a lady veiled, mournful and disconsolate, resting her right arm on a fine bust in relief. On the base is a Latin inscription, setting forth his descent from the Smiths in Lincolnshire; and issue, viz. two daughters, Ann, the eldest, first married to Henry Parker, Esq. son of Sir Harry Parker, of Warwickshire, and afterwards to Michael, Lord Dunkellin, eldest son of the Earl of Clanrickard; and Mary, the youngest, married to Edward Desboverie, of Langford, in Wilts, Bart. John Smith died July the 6th, 1718.

**JAMES FLEMING**.—Over the above is one erected to the memory of James Fleming, Major General of his Majesty's forces, and Colonel of a Regiment of Foot, who having served 44 years a commissioned Officer, died March 17, 1715, aged 68. At the top of a beautiful pyramid of marble, is a medallion of this General, at the base of which are the figures of Minerva and Hercules, employed in binding the emblems of Wisdom, Prudence, and Valour together, as characteristics of the hero. The decorations are military trophies.

**Colonel JOHN DAVIS**.—This gentleman, by the inscription, was President of the Council of the Island of St. Christopher. He died Dec. 13, 1725, aged 63.

**General GEORGE WADE**.—Over the door that opens to the cloisters, is a most stately monument to the memory of this great man. In the centre is a beautiful marble pillar, enriched with military trophies, highly finished. The principal figures represent Fame pushing back Time, who is eagerly approaching to pull down the pillar, with the ensigns

emblems of honour that adorn it. The whole is finely executed, and cannot be admired too much. The General's head is in a medallion; and the inscription underneath runs thus:—

"To the memory of George Wade, Field Marshal of his Majesty's Forces, Lieutenant General of the Ordnance, Colonel of his Majesty's 3d Reg. of Dragoon Guards, Governor of Fort William, Fort Augustus, and Fort George, and one of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council. He died March 14, 1748, aged 75.

**ROBERT CANNON, D. D.**—This neat monument was erected to the memory of Dr. Robert Cannon, Dean of Lincoln, and Prebendary of this Church, who died March 28, 1722, aged 59.

The next is a bust, highly finished, and emblems of sacred offices. The Latin inscription is to the following purport:

Sacred to the memory  
of the Reverend JOHN THOMAS, L. L. D.  
Bishop of Rochester,  
Dean of this Collegiate Church,  
and of the most Honourable Order of the Bath.  
Having passed through the School at Carlisle  
with reputation, he proceeded to Oxford,  
to gather a more abundant harvest of knowledge;  
where he became both the ornament and patron  
of genius, good morals, and of polite, as well as  
of profound learning.  
With increasing fame every where spreading it-  
self,

He did honour to dignities by his merit,  
Improved riches by bestowing them,  
Presided over the Church with wisdom,  
Defended it by his authority,  
Regulated it by his example;

Ever

Ever active in duties, and unwearied in attention,  
 added to the strictest œconomy,  
 till after a well-spent life,  
 himself exhausted but not his patience,  
 by a long and painful illness,  
 he resigned his soul to God, August the 20th, 1793,  
 Aged 81 Years.

His Nephew,  
 G. A. T. A. M.

to whose lot it fell to perform it,  
 offers this unavailing tribute, as a testimony,  
 though small,  
 of Duty and Affection.

KATHERINE BOVEY.—The principal figures here are Faith with her book closed, and Wisdom lamenting the death of her patroness; between which is a lady's head in an annulet of black marble, curiously veined. Over it is an English inscription, giving a character of the deceased, who died Jan. 21, 1726, in the 72d year of her age. Mrs. Mary Pope, who lived with her near 40 years in perfect friendship, erected this monument to her memory.

Lord Viscount HOWE.—This monument is over the former, where you will see a figure of the Genius of the province of Massachuset's Bay, in a mournful posture, lamenting the fall of this hero, and the family arms ornamented with military trophies. Beneath is the following inscription, in large characters:

“ The province of Massachuset's Bay, in New England, by an order of the Great and General Court, bearing date February 1, 1759, caused this monument to be erected to the memory of George, Lord Viscount Howe, Brigadier General of his Majesty's Forces in North America, who was slain, July 6, 1758, on the march to Ticonderago,

in the 34th year of his age; in testimony of the sense they had of his services and military virtues, and of the affection their officers and soldiers bore to his command."

He lived respected and beloved: the public regretted his loss: to his family he is irreparable.

**Dr. ZACHARY PEARCE.**—On a pedestal stands the bust of this learned prelate. The features bear a striking resemblance to those of the original. On each side are the ensigns of his prelatical dignities, and underneath is a Latin inscription, of which the following is a translation:—

"Sacred to the memory of the most Reverend Zachary Pearce, S. T. P. Bishop of Rochester, Dean of this Church, and of the most Honourable Order of the Bath. The seeds of learning, which were early sown at Westminster School, he cultivated to maturity at Cambridge: how rich the produce, both as a critic and divine, his works, already printed and published, will abundantly shew. At length, growing fond of retirement, and earnestly desirous of leisure for elucidating the Scriptures, he resigned the Deanery of Westmister, as he wished to have done that of his Bishoprick, could it have been permitted. Having lived to finish what was the wish of his heart—his Commentary on the Holy Evangelists, and the Acts of the Apostles, he rested from his labours, June 29, 1774, aged 84."

**Dr. JOSEPH WILCOCKS.**—This reverend Prelate was Chaplain to the British Factory at Lisbon, afterwards Preceptor to the Princesses, and Prebendary of this church; in 1721, consecrated Lord Bishop of Gloucester; in 1731 translated to Rochester, also made Dean of this church, and of the most Honourable Order of the Bath. He died

died March 9, 1756, aged 83, and is buried in a vault in the Ecclesiastical Court, with his wife Jane, daughter of John Milner, Esq. Consul at Lisbon. She died March 27, 1725, aged 28; with Ann, their daughter, who died in her infancy.

THOMAS SPRAT, D. D.—This monument seems to have been designed principally for the sake of the inscriptions, which are in Latin. Underneath are the arms of the deceased, and on the top his arms, with those of the see of Rochester, quarterly, between enrichments of books, &c.—The first inscription informs you, “that Dr. Sprat was the son of a Clergyman in Dorsetshire; that he was educated at Wadham College, Oxford; that he first applied himself to poetry, but quitted that study to pursue the beauties of prose, and polish the English language; that he was early made known to George, Duke of Buckingham, and by him recommended to King Charles, who made him a Prebendary of Westminster, and of Windsor; from which preferments he soon rose to be Dean of Westminster, and Bishop of Rochester; but at length, for his firm integrity to the Church and Monarchy, was brought in danger of his life. He died in 1713, aged 77.”—The second inscription shews, “that the remains of Thomas Sprat, A. M. (son of the Bishop) Archdeacon of Rochester, and Prebendary of the Churches of Rochester, Winchester, and Westminster, lie near those of his father. He died May 10, 1720, aged 41.—The third inscription imports, “that John Friend, M. D. to shew his respect for those two worthy personages, had caused this monument to be erected jointly to their memories.”

Admiral TYRRELL.—This is a very magnificent monument, erected some time since to the memory of the Admiral, whose figure is finely represented upon it. The ingenious artist, Mr. Read,  
who

who designed and executed it, was pupil to the celebrated Mr. Roubiliac.

The descending archangel is sounding a trumpet, summoning the Admiral to eternity from the sea. The clouds, moving and separating, discover the celestial light and choir of cherubs, who appear singing praises to the Almighty Creator, the background representing darkness. The Admiral's countenance, with his right hand to his breast, is expressive of conscientious hope; his left arm significant of seeing something wonderfully awful. He appears rising out of the sea from behind a large rock, whereon are placed his arms, with the emblems of Valour, Prudence, and Justice. The sea appears over the rock at the extremity of sight; where clouds and water seem to join. On the face of the rock an angel has written this inscription—

“The sea shall give up her dead, and every one shall be rewarded according to their works.”

There was in her left hand a celestial crown, the reward of Virtue. On the summit of the rock is the figure of Hope, with a pen in one hand, having written the inscription, and the anchor in the other. Hibernia leaning on a globe, with her finger at that part of it where his body was committed to the sea, laments the loss of her favourite son, with a countenance expressive of heartfelt grief. On one side of the rock is the Buckingham (the Admiral's ship) with the masts appearing imperfect, agreeable to the design; on the other side, a large flag, with the trophies of war.

Sir LUMLEY ROBINSON, Bart.—This monument is neatly designed and ornamented; the columns are supported by Deaths' heads, and the arms upon the base by a cherub. On the top is a vase, and, rising to the pediment, enrichments of

laurel branches, &c. The inscription has nothing remarkable. He was of Kentwell-Hall, in Suffolk, and died Aug. 6, 1684, aged 36.

**JOHN FRIEND, M. D.**—This gentleman's bust stands on a pedestal of fine white veined marble; and under it is a long Latin inscription, setting forth his great and distinguishing acquirements. He was a physician of the first rank for knowledge and experience; was no less successful in his practice, than ingenious in his writings. He was first educated at Westminster School, and afterwards at Christ Church college, Oxford, where his learning soon made him conspicuous. On his leaving the University, and adopting the profession of physic, he was chosen a Member of the College of Physicians in London, and soon after a Fellow of the Royal Society. His writings are lasting monuments of his extensive genius. He died July 26, 1728.

**WILLIAM CONGREVE, Esq.**—In an oval frame is a half-length marble portrait of this gentleman, placed on a pedestal of the finest Egyptian marble in the whole church, and enriched with emblematical figures alluding to the drama. Underneath is this inscription in English:

“ Mr. William Congreve, died Jan. 19, 1728, aged 56, and was buried near this place: to whose most valuable memory this monument is set up by Henrietta, Duchess of Marlborough, as a mark how dearly she remembers the happiness she enjoyed in the sincere friendship of so worthy and honest a man; whose virtue, candour, and wit, gained him the love and esteem of the present age, and whose writings will be the admiration of the future.”

**HENRY WHARTON.**—This is a small table-monument, made remarkable only by the great name inscribed

inscribed upon it, who was Rector of Chatham, in Kent; Vicar of the Church of Minster; in the Isle of Thanet; Librarian to Archbishop Bancroft, and one of the most voluminous writers of his years, perhaps in the world. He died March 3, 1624, aged only 31, and was so universally respected by the Bishops and Clergy, that Archbishop Tillotson, and several other prelates, with a vast body of Clergy, the choir and King's scholars, all in solemn procession, attended his funeral, and joined in the anthems composed on this occasion by the great Purcell.

The Right Honourable JAMES CRAGGS, who was made Secretary at War in April 1717, and one of his Majesty's Privy Council, and Secretary of State, in March 1718.

The statue of this gentleman, large as the life, is finely represented as leaning on an urn, which has upon it, in golden characters, an inscription, shewing that he was Principal Secretary of State, and a man *universally beloved*; which is there particularly marked, because as he was of low extraction, being only a shoemaker's son, it is the more admirable, that in the high station to which his merit had raised him, he should escape envy, and acquire the general esteem. He died Feb. 16, 1720, aged 35. Upon the base of the monument is this epitaph, written by Mr. Pope.

*Statesman, yet friend to truth, of soul sincere,  
In action faithful, and in honour clear!  
Who broke no promise, serv'd no private end,  
Who gain'd no title, and who lost no friend.  
Ennobled by himself, by all approv'd,  
Prais'd, wept, and honour'd, by the muse he lov'd.*

Captain JAMES CORNEWALL.—This noble monument, which is 36 feet high, has a large base and pyramid of rich Sicilian marble. Against the

pyramid is a rock (embellished with naval trophies, sea-weeds, &c.) in which are two cavities; in the one is a Latin epitaph—in the other a view of the sea-fight before Toulon, in bass relief, on the foreground whereof the Marlborough, of 90 guns, is seen fiercely engaged with Admiral Naverre's ship, the Real, of 114 guns, and her two seconds, all raking the Marlborough fore and aft. On the rock stand two figures; the one represents Britannia, under the character of Minerva, accompanied with a lion; the other figure is expressive of Fame, who, having presented to Minerva a medallion of the hero, supports it, whilst exhibited to public view. The medallion is accompanied with a globe, and various honorary crowns, as due to valour. Behind the figures is a lofty spreading palm-tree, (whereon is fixed the hero's shield or coat of arms,) together with a laurel-tree; both which issue from the naturally barren rock, as alluding to some heroic and uncommon event. The inscription—

“ Amongst the monuments of ancient merit in this sacred cathedral, let the name of James Cornewall be preserved, the third son of Henry Cornewall, of Bradwardin Castle, in the county of Hereford, Esq. who, from the very old and illustrious stock of the Plantagenets deriving a truly ancient spirit, became a naval commander of the first eminence; equally and deservedly honoured by the tears and applause of Britons, as a man who, bravely defending the cause of his country in that sea-fight off Toulon, and being by a chain-shot deprived of both his legs at a blow, fell unconquered on the 27th of February 1743, in the 45th year of his age, bequeathing his animated example to his fellow-sailors, as a gaeby of a dying Englishman, whose extraordinary valour could not be

be recommended to the emulation of posterity in a more ample eulogy, than by so singular an instance of honour, since the Parliament of Great Britain, by an unanimous suffrage, resolved that a monument, at the public expence, should be consecrated to the memory of this most heroical person."

Sir THOMAS HARDY, Knight.—This monument is highly esteemed. Behind is a lofty pyramid of a blush-coloured marble; at the bottom of which the effigy of the deceased is reclining upon a tomb of elegant workmanship, with a naked boy on his left side weeping over an urn. The enrichments round the pedestal are just and proper; and the inscription a little history of the deceased's life, which is here copied:

"Sir Thomas Hardy, to whose memory this monument is erected, was bred in the Royal Navy from his youth, and was made a Captain in 1693. In the expedition to Cadiz, under Sir George Rook, he commanded the Pembroke; and when the fleet left the coast of Spain to return to England, he was ordered to Lagos Bay, where he got intelligence of the Spanish galleons being arrived in the harbour of Vigo, under convoy of seventeen French men of war. By his great diligence and judgment he joined the English fleet, and gave the Admiral that intelligence, which engaged him to make the best of his way to Vigo, where all the aforementioned galleons and men-of-war were either taken or destroyed.

"After the success of that action, the Admiral sent him with an account of it to the Queen, who ordered him a considerable present, and knighted him.

"Some years afterwards he was made a Rear-Admiral, and received several other marks of fa-

vour and esteem from her Majesty, and from her Royal Consort, Prince George of Denmark, Lord High Admiral of England. He died Aug. 16, 1732, aged 67."

**JOHN CONDUITT**, Esq.—The design of this monument is not inferior to that of the last-mentioned; and there is something in the manner which shews them both to be the workmanship of the same hand. In the middle of the pyramid is a large medallion of brass, resting on a cherub below, and suspended by another at top. Round the medal is a Latin inscription, thus Englished:

"**JOHN CONDUITT, MASTER OF THE MINT.**"

This gentleman succeeded his relation, the great Sir Isaac Newton, in that office, and desired to be buried near him, as appears by a long Latin inscription on the base. He died May 23, 1737, aged 49. Catherine, his wife, died Jan. 20, 1789, aged 59, and lies interred in the same tomb.

A stone arch hath been turned over the west door, on which is just erected a monument, voted by the Parliament, to the memory of the Right Hon. William Pitt, who died on the 23d of Jan. 1806. This illustrious statesman is represented as he appeared in the British Senate, habited in the robes of Chancellor of the Exchequer. To the right of the base of the statue, History, in a reclined attitude, is recording the chief acts of his administration, whilst Anarchy, on the left, lies subdued and chained at his feet. The statues composing this group are of the proportion of nine feet in height. Executed by Richard Westmacott, R. A.

Captain MONTAGUE's monument, the only Captain killed in Earl Howe's Fleet on the 1st of June 1794, when a signal and important victory was obtained over the French fleet. The King and

and Parliament, in consequence, directed this monument to be raised. The Captain is represented with his hand resting on his sword, Victory alighting, is waving the laurel crown over his head; a trophy of naval flags hang over a basso relieveo of prisoners behind the pedestal; in the front of the pedestal is the engagement, on the right side is Neptune's trident, and a crown of oak; on the left, a wreath of laurel containing the word "Constitution;" the base is guarded by two lions.

**WILLIAM HORNECK, Esq.**—This monument is embellished with books, plans, and instruments of fortification, alluding to the employment of the deceased, as chief Engineer to the Royal Train. The inscription informs us that he learned the art of war under the Great Duke of Marlborough. He died April 23, 1746, aged 62.

Sacred to the memory of the Hon. **GEORGE AUGUSTUS FREDERICK LAKE**, late Lieutenant Colonel in Majesty's 29th Regiment of Foot, who fell at the head of his grenadiers in driving the enemy from the heights of Roleia in Portugal on the 17th of Aug. 1808.

This stone is erected to his memory by the Officers, non-commissioned Officers, drummers, and privates of the corps, as a testimony of their high regard and esteem.

**Sir GODFREY KNELLER, Bart.**—There is a bust of the deceased under a canopy of state, the curtains whereof are finely gilt and tied up with gold strings; and on each side of the bust is a weeping cherub, one resting on a medallion of his lady, the other pointing to Sir Godfrey. On the pedestal is a Latin inscription, signifying that Sir Godfrey Kneller, Knt. who lies interred here, was painter to Charles II. James II. William III. Anne, and George I. Born in 1646, died in 1723, aged 77. He was knighted March 3, 1691, and

created a Baronet May 24, 1715. (Among his most excellent works are the "Beauties of the Court of Charles II.") This monument was designed by Sir Godfrey himself. Underneath is his epitaph written by Mr. Pope.

*Kneller, by Heav'n and not a Master taught,  
Whose art was nature, and whose pictures  
thought;*

*When now two ages he had snatch'd from fate  
Whate'er was beauteous, or whate'er was great,  
Rests, crown'd with Princes' honours, poets' lays,  
Due to his merit, and brave thirst of praise;  
Living, great Nature fear'd he might outvie  
Her works; and dying fears herself may die.*

**PENELOPE EGERTON.**—The lady for whom this monument was erected was daughter of Robert Lord Nedham, Viscount Kilmurray, and wife of Randolph Egerton, of Betley, in Cheshire, an eminent Loyalist, Major General of Horse to Charles I. and Lieutenant Colonel to Charles II.'s own troop of guards. She died in childbed, April 19, 1670.

**JAMES EGERTON.**—A small table monument placed high above the other, to the memory of Randolph Egerton's son by his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Murray, Esq. one of the Gentlemen of the Bedchamber to Charles I. He died April 13, 1687, aged nine years.

**General LAWRENCE.**—This monument was erected at the expence of the East India Company, in memory of the man, who, by the conquest of Pondicherry, and the defence of Tritchinopoly, reduced the power of the French in the East, and paved the way for one of the richest empires that ever a trading people aspired to command; which, however, was in the year 1783, in so lamentable a situation, wasted by war, and oppressed by European

pean plunderers, that from being one of the richest countries in the world, it is at present the most deplorable.

On the top is an admirable bust of the General, to which the Genius of the Company is pointing, while Fame is declaring his noble exploits, at the same time holding in her hand a shield, on which is written :

" For discipline established, fortresses protected, settlements extended, French and Indian armies defeated, and peace concluded in the Carnatic."

Close under the bust is written—

" Born March 5, 1697. Died Jan. 10, 1775."

On a table of beautiful marble in relief, is represented the siege of a great city, and under it the word TRITCHINOPOLY.

**ANNE, Countess Dowager of CLANRICKARD.** The effigy of this lady is resting upon a tomb; and under it is the following inscription :

" Here lies the Right Honourable Anne, Countess Dowager of Clanrickard, eldest daughter of John Smith, Esq. who is interred near this place. She married first Hugh Parker, Esq. eldest son of Sir Henry Parker, of Hennington, in the county of Warwick, Bart. by whom she had the present Sir Henry John Parker, Bart. three other sons, and three daughters. By her second husband, Michael Clanrickard, of the kingdom of Ireland, the head of the ancient and noble family of the Burkes, she had Smith, now Earl of Clanrickard, and two daughters, Lady Anne and Lady Mary. She died Jan. 4, 1732, in her 49th year.

**MARTHA PRICE.**—This monument is ornamented with festoons of fruit, flowers, and foliage; and the inscription shews that she was the wife of Gervase Price, Esq. who served Charles II. in

the double capacity of Serjeant-Trumpeter and Gentleman of the Bows. She died April 7, 1678, aged 37.

A monument to the memories of Captain HERR-VY and Captain HUTT, who were engaged in the naval action under Lord Howe, is principally composed of two ~~colossal~~ figures, Britannia and Fame, placed one on each side a large vase, on which are portraits of the deceased Captains. Britannia is decorating the vase with laurel, while Fame is pointing to the names of the heroes engraven on the base which supports the vase. Britannia is distinguished by her shield, the British lion, and the trident which she holds in her right hand. Fame is known by her wings, and the usual emblem, a trumpet. Behind this figure are grouped some warlike trophies.

JOHN WOODWARD, M. D.—This is an elegant monument, and the figures most admirably finished. The head of the deceased (who was Professor of Physic in Gresham College) in profile is very masterly, and the lady that holds it inimitable. The inscription is a kind of panegyric upon the great parts and learning of the deceased, which entitled him to the distinction he received. He died in May 1728, aged 63.

HENEAGE TWYSDEN.—This monument is a neat but plain piece of architecture to the memory of a young hero slain in the battle of Blarignies, in Hainault, while Aid de Camp to John Duke of Argyle, who commanded the right wing of the Confederate Army. He was the 7th son of Sir Wm. Twysden, Bart. a youth of the greatest expectations, had not the fortune of war put an early stop to his rising merit, in the 29th year of his age, 1709. Near this are two small monuments to the memory of two of his brothers, Josiah and John. Josiah was a Captain at the siege of Agremont,

mont, in Flanders, and slain by a cannon-shot in 1708, aged 23. John was a Lieutenant in the Admiral's ship under Sir Cloudesly Shovel, and perished with him in 1707, aged 24.

**WILLIAM LEVINZ, Esq.**—Above Heneage Twysden's is a monument resembling a sarcophagus, on the front of which is the following inscription:—

“ To the memory of William Levinz, Esq. grandson of Sir Creswell Levinz, Knt. who was Attorney-General in the reign of Charles II. and afterwards one of the Justices of Common Pleas, from which station he was displaced in the reign of James II. for opposing the dispensing power, and was one of the counsel for the seven Bishops. William Levinz, the son of Sir Creswell, represented the county of Nottingham in Parliament, as did his son William Levinz, till the year 1747, when he was appointed a Commissioner of his Majesty's Customs, and in 1763 Receiver-General of the said revenue, in which office he died August 17, 1765, aged 52 years.”

On a small tablet is the following inscription:—  
“ In memory of THOMAS BANKS, Esq. R. A.  
Sculptor,

whose superior abilities in the profession, added a lustre to the arts of this country, and whose character as a man reflected honour on human nature. His earthly remains were deposited, by his desire, on the south side of the church-yard at Paddington. His spirit is with God. He died February 25, 1805, aged 71 years.”

**Colonel JAMES BRINGFIELD.**—This monument is ornamented with military trophies, cherubs, &c. and surrounded by a mantling, enclosing a table, on which are written the deceased's military preferments, the manner of his death and burial, and the praises of his piety and virtue. He was born

born at Abingdon, Equerry to Prince George of Denmark, and Aid-de-Camp to the great Duke of Marlborough; was killed by a cannon-ball as he was remounting his General on a fresh horse, at the battle of Ramilles, May 2, 1706, and was interred at Barechem, in the Province of Brabant, in the 57th year of his age.

**ROBERT KILLIGREW.**—This is a fine piece of sculpture, cut out of one stone. The embellishments are distinct and very picturesque, and the inscription modest and soldier-like:—

“ Robert Killigrew, of Arwenaek, in Cornwall, Esq.; son of Thomas and Charlotte; Page of Honour to Charles II.; Brigadier-General of her Majesty’s forces, killed in Spain, in the battle of Almanza, April 14, 1707, *etatis sue* 47. MILITAVIT ANNIS 24.”

**Mrs. MARY BEAUFoy.**—The principal figure is represented in a devout posture, with cherubs crowning her: on each side are Cupids lamenting the early decay of virgin beauty; and underneath, the arms of her family, quarterly, upheld by cherubs. The inscription on the base:—

“ Reader! whoever thou art, let the sight of this tomb imprint on thy mind that young and old, without distinction, leave this world; and therefore fail not to secure the next.”

This lady was only daughter and heiress of Sir Henry Beaufoy, of Guyscliffe, near Warwick, by the Hon. Charlotte Lane, eldest daughter of George Lord Viscount Lansborough. She died July 12, 1705.

Oyer the last-mentioned is a handsome monument of Governor LOTEN, consisting of a single figure, representing Generosity attended by a lion, who is sustaining a medallion, with his portrait upon a pedestal, on which is inscribed, in Latin,  
his

his great character, and the high offices he had exercised over the Dutch settlements in India, and where he arrived in the year 1732, married Henrietta Beaumont, August 24, 1733, who died August 10, 1755. He returned to Europe in 1758, married in England the 4th of July, 1765, to Lætitia Cotes, of Cotes, in Staffordshire, and died at Utrecht the 25th of May, 1789, ætatis 80. The lower inscription is the 15th psalm, except the last verse, and concludes—

“ Such was JOHN GIDEON LOTEN.”

Adjoining to this is a monument to the memory of Miss ANN WHYTELL, who died the 17th of August, 1788. Upon an urn are leaning two pleasing figures of Innocence and Peace, having the emblems in their hands, the dove and olive-branch.

Mrs. JANE HILL.—This lady, who is here represented on a pedestal, in the ancient dress of her time, appears by the inscription to have been a daughter of Thomas Stotevill, of Brinckley, in Cambridgeshire, and wife first to Edward Ellis, of Chesterton, and then to Othowell Hill, LL. D. and Chancellor of the Diocese of Lincoln. She died April 27, 1631, aged 78.

THOMAS MANSEL and W. MORGAN.—A double monument, being two oval tables between three wreathed pillars, neatly ornamented and inscribed, the first to the memory of Thomas Mansel, eldest son of Busy Mansel, of Britten's Ferry, Glamorganshire, who died Dec. 13, 1684, aged 38; the other, William Morgan, second son of William Morgan of Tredegar, in Monmouthshire, who died February 1, 1683, aged 19.

EDWARD HERBERT, Esq.—Against a pillar, on a tablet of white marble, is a long inscription in English, setting forth the descent of this gentleman, who is buried in a coffin of lead, at the foot  
of

of the pillar to which it is fixed. He was lineally descended from Sir George Herbert, of Swansea, in Glamorganshire, first Sheriff of that county after the union of the principality of Wales, in 1542. He died September 18, 1715, aged 23, leaving one son, Thomas, then two years old.

**EDWARD MANSELL.**—Near the above is another inscribed to Edward Mansell, eldest son of Sir Edward Mansell, of Margram, in Glamorganshire, Bart. who died June 20, 1681, in his 15th year.

**ROBERT and RICHARD CHOLMONDELEY.**—The Latin inscription informs us that the second and fourth sons of Robert Viscount Cholmondeley lie here interred. Robert, a King's scholar, died at fourteen, February 4, 1678; Richard died June 9, 1680: Both youths of promising genius.

**RICHARD MEAD, M. D.**—Next to this is a monument to the memory of Dr. Mead, on which are his bust, and various emblematical devices expressive of his great learning and physical knowledge, for which he was eminent. He was of an ancient family in Buckinghamshire, was Physician in Ordinary to his Majesty, Fellow of the College of Physicians, and of the Royal Society; a great promoter of the Foundling Hospital, and well-known to the world by his writings. He died March 14, 1754, aged 71.

**GILBERT THORNBURGH, Esq.**—This small but neat monument was erected to the memory of an honest courtier, faithful to his God, his Prince, and his friends; who died October 6, 1677, in the 56th year of his age.

**JOHN BAKER, Esq.**—Next to this is a restral column of curiously-veined marble, on which are depicted the prows of galleys, a Medusa's head, naval and military trophies, &c. with this short inscription:

“ To

"To the memory of John Baker, Esq. Vice-Admiral of the White Squadron of the British fleet; who, when he commanded in the Mediterranean, died at Port-Mahon, November 10, 1716, aged 56. He was a brave, judicious, and experienced officer, sincere friend, and a true lover of his country. *Manet post funera virtus!*"

**HENRY PRIESTMAN.**—Suspended by a knot of ribbons, fastened to a pyramid of various-coloured marble, is a fine medallion, with the words,

"HENRY PRIESTMAN, Esq."

round the head. Underneath are naval trophies and sea instruments, most admirably sculped; and upon the base an inscription, shewing that the person to whose memory the monument is erected, was Commander in Chief of a squadron of ships of war in the reign of Charles II. a Commissioner of the Navy, and one of the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of England, in the reign of William III. He died August 20, 1712, aged 65.

**PHILIP CARTERET.**—What must strike every one who views this tomb, is the fine figure of Time, standing on an altar, and holding a scroll in his hand, whereon are written, in Sapphic verse, lines to the following import, which he is supposed to be repeating:—

#### TIME SPEAKS.

*Why flows the mournful Muse's tear,  
For thee cut down in life's full prime?  
Why sighs for thee the parent dear,  
Cropt by the scythe of hoary Time?  
Lo! this, my boy's the common lot!  
To me thy memory entrust;  
When all that's dear shall be forgot,  
I'll guard thy venerable dust.*

*From*

*From age to age, as I proclaim  
Thy learning, piety, and truth;  
Thy great example shall inflame,  
And emulation raise in youth.*

Over all is the bust of the noble youth here alluded to, who was son of Lord George Carteret, and died a King's scholar at Westminster, ripe for the University, March 19, 1710, aged 19.

Up high is a little monument, consisting of an urn over a tablet that has a Latin inscription, reciting the high character of Sir JAMES STEWART DENHAM, Bart. who died the 27th of November, 1780, aged 67.

**EDWARD DE CARTERET.**—This neat monument is ornamented with cherubs, and with festoons of leaves and fruit, finely embossed; and was erected to the child whose name is inscribed upon it, who died in the 8th year of his age, October 30, 1677. He was son of Sir Edward de Carteret, Gentleman Usher to Charles II.

**THOMAS LIVINGSTON, Viscount TEVROT.**—The top of this monument is decorated with the arms, supporters, and crest of this Nobleman, and with military trophies, alluding to his profession of a soldier. On the face of the monument is a long Latin inscription, shewing that he was born in Holland, but descended from the Livingstons, in Scotland; that from his childhood he was trained to arms; that he attended the Prince of Orange into Britain, as a Colonel of foot; that he rose to the rank of Lieutenant-General, and General of the Scotch forces; was made Master of the Ordnance, and a Privy Counsellor; that he secured Scotland to the King by one decisive action on the Spey, for which he was advanced to the dignity of Viscount. He died January 14, 1710, aged 60.

ROBERT

**ROBERT LORD CONSTABLE.**—This is a handsome piece of architecture, ornamented with a cherub below, and the family arms and crest on the top. On the face of the monument is this inscription:—

Near this lies the Right Hon. Robert, Lord Constable, Viscount Dunbar, who departed this life, November 23, 1714, in his 64th year. Also his second wife, the Right Hon. Dorothy Brudenell, Countess of Westmoreland, who departed this life, January 26, 1739, aged 98."

**DR. PETER HEYLIN.**—A plain but neat monument, on the top of which are a pediment, and the arms of Heylin, sculpted; on the base, the same arms with those of his lady, quarterly. On the face of the monument is a long Latin inscription greatly to his praise. He died May 8, 1662, aged 63.

**CHARLES WILLIAMS, Esq.**—The scroll-work and scalloping of this monument are somewhat remarkable; and the device of supporting it by a Death's head on the wings of Time, is not improper. The inscription tells us that the deceased was of Caerleon, in Monmouthshire, a strenuous defender of the church and public liberty, and a good and generous man. He died Aug. 29, 1710, aged 87.

**SIR EDMUND PRIDEAUX, Bart.**—Near this monument, in one grave, in the middle aisle, are deposited the remains of Sir Edmund Prideaux, of Netherton, in Devonshire, Bart. and dame Ann, his wife. He departed this life February 20, 1728, the 55th year; and she, the 10th of May, 1741, aged 55 years. Sir Edmund married first, Mary, daughter of Samuel Reynardson, Esq. by whom he had issue, Mary, married to James Winstanly, Esq. Afterwards he married the above-mentioned.

An*.i.*

Ann, daughter of Phillip Hawkins, of Pennans, in Cornwall, Gent. They had issue one son, named Peter, who died in his infancy, and one daughter, Ann, married to John Pendarves Basset, of Tehiddy, in Cornwall, Esq. who surviving her father and mother, erected this monument to their memory.

RICHARD LE NEVE, Esq.—On the top of a very heavy design are placed the arms of this gentleman, with the instruments of war. The English inscription informs us, that being made Commander of his Majesty's ship the Edgar, he was unfortunately killed in the 28th year of his age, in that sharp engagement with the Hollanders, on the 11th of August, 1673.

TEMPLE WEST, Esq.—This monument is remarkable for the historical relation inscribed upon it, viz.

“ Sacred to the memory of Temple West, Esq. who dedicated himself, from his earliest youth, to the naval service of his country, and rose with merit and reputation to the rank of Vice-Admiral of the White. Sagacious, active, industrious, a skilful seaman, cool, intrepid, and resolute, he proved himself a gallant officer. In the signal victory obtained over the French, May 3, 1747, he was Captain of the ship which carried Sir Peter Warren, and acquired peculiar honour even on that day of general glory. In the less successful engagement near Minorca, May 20, 1756, wherein, as Rear-Admiral, he commanded the second division, his distinguished courage and animated example were admired by the whole British squadron; confessed by that of France; and, amidst the national discontent which followed, rewarded, as they deserved, by the warmest applauses of his country, and the just approbation of his Sovereign.

On

On the 17th of November following, he was appointed one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. He adorned his station by a modesty which concealed from him his own merit, and a candour which disposed him to reward that of others. With these talents he possessed the milder graces of domestic life: to the frank and generous spirit of an officer, he added the ease and politeness of a gentleman; and with the moral and social virtues of a good man, he exercised the duties of a Christian. A life so honourable to himself, so dear to his friends, so useful to his country, was ended at the age of forty-three, A. D. 1757. To preserve to posterity his fame and his example, this monument was erected, by the daughter of the brave unfortunate Balchen, the wife of Temple West, A. D. 1761."

**WILLIAM CROFT.**—On the pedestal of this monument, in bass relief, is an organ, and on the top a bust of the deceased, who was Doctor in Music, Master of the Children, Organist, and Composer of the Chapel Royal, and Organist of Westminster Abbey. He died August 14, 1727, aged 50.

**JOHN BLOW, Doctor in Music.**—Under this tomb is a canon, in four parts, set to music, with enrichments, cherubs, and flowers. In the centre is an English inscription, by which it appears he was Organist, Composer, and Master of the Children in the Chapel Royal 35 years, and Organist to this Abbey 15 years; that he was scholar to Dr. Christopher Gibbons, and master to the famous Mr. Purcell, and to most of the eminent masters of his time. He died October 1, 1708, in his 60th year.

**PHILIP DE SAUSMAREZ, Esq.**—The inscription on this monument is a recital of the deceased's naval

naval exploits; one of those few whose lives ought rather to be measured by their actions than their days. From 16 to 37 years of age, he served in the navy, and was often surrounded with dangers and difficulties unparalleled, always proving himself an able, active, and gallant officer. He went out a Lieutenant on board his Majesty's ship the Centurion, under the auspicious conduct of Commodore Anson, in his expedition to the South Seas. He was commanding officer of the said ship, when she was drieren from her moorings at the Isle of Tinian. In the year 1746, being Captain of the Nottingham, a 60 gun ship, he (then alone) attacked and took the Mars, a French ship of 64 guns. In the first engagement of the following year, when Admiral Anson defeated and took a squadron of French men-of-war and Indian-men, he had an honourable share; and in the second, under Admiral Hawke, when the enemy, after a long and obstinate resistance, was again routed, in pursuing two ships that were making their escape, he gloriously, but unfortunately, fell. He was the son of Matthew de Saumarez, of the island of Guernsey, Esq. by his wife, Ann Durell, of the same island. He was born Nov. 17, 1710, killed Oct. 14, 1747, and buried at the old Church at Plymouth, with all the honours due to his distinguished merit. This monument was erected by his brothers and sisters.

**Dr. BOULTER, Bishop of Armagh.**—This monument, which stands where formerly stood the monument of Dr. William Johnson, Chaplain in Ordinary to Charles II. is of the finest marble, and of a new-invented polish. The bust of this admired Bishop is very natural; his long flowing hair and solemn gracefulness excite a kind of reverential respect in an attentive beholder. The ensigns of his dignity, with which his monument is ornamented,

ornamented, are most exquisitely finished, and every part discovers a masterly genius in the sculptor. The inscription is enclosed in a beautiful border of porphyry, and is as follows:—

“ Dr. Hugh Boulter, late Archbishop of Armagh, Primate of all Ireland, a Prelate so eminent for the accomplishments of his mind, the purity of his heart, and the excellence of his life, that it may be thought superfluous to specify his titles, recount his virtues, or even erect a monument to his fame. His titles he not only deserved, but adorned; his virtues are manifest in his good works, which had never dazzled the public eye, if they had not been too bright to be concealed; and, as to his fame, whosoever has any sense of merit, any reverence for piety, and passion for his country, or any charity for mankind, will assist in preserving it fair and spotless; that when brass and marble shall mix with the dust they cover, every succeeding age may have the benefit of his illustrious example. He was born Jan. 4, 1671; was consecrated Bishop of Bristol, 1718; translated to the Archbishopric of Armagh, 1723; and from thence to Heaven, Sept. 27, 1742.”

SAMUEL BRADFORD, S. T. P.—This is a plain tablet monument, erected to the memory of Bishop Bradford, with a long Latin inscription, surrounded with the arms and proper ensigns of his several dignities. He was some time Rector of St. Mary le Bow, from thence advanced to the See of Carlisle, and afterwards translated to that of Rochester, with the Deanry of this Church, and that of the Honourable Order of the Bath annexed. He died May 14, 1731, in the 79th year of his age.

RICHARD KANE.—On this tomb is a curious bust of this gentleman, of white marble, upon a handsome

handsome pedestal, whereon are inscribed the most striking passages of his life. He was born at Down, in Ireland, December 20, 1661. In 1689, he first appeared in a military capacity at the memorable siege of Derry; and after the reduction of Ireland, followed King William into Flanders, where he distinguished himself, particularly by his intrepid behaviour at the siege of Namur, where he was severely wounded. In 1702 he bore a commission in the service of Queen Anne, and assisted in the expedition to Canada; from whence he again returned to Flanders, and fought under the Duke of Argyle, and afterwards under Lord Carpenter. In 1712 he was made Sub-Governor of Minorca, through which island he caused a road to be made, before thought impracticable. In 1720, he was ordered, by George I. to the defence of Gibraltar, where he sustained an eight months' siege against the Spaniards, when all hope of relief was extinguished: for which gallant service he was, by George II. rewarded with the Government of Minorca, where he died December 19, 1736, and was buried in the Castle of St. Philip.

**PERCY KIRK, Esq.**—On each side of a fine bust of this gentleman is a winged seraph; one having a dagger in his right hand inverted, and in his left a helmet; the other resting on a ball, and holding in his left hand a torch reversed. The inscription says, he was Lieutenant-General of his Majesty's armies, that he died Jan. 1, 1741, aged 57; and that he was son of Percy Kirk, Esq. a Lieutenant-General in the reign of James II. by the Lady Mary, daughter of George Howard, Earl of Suffolk. Diana Dormer, his niece and sole heiress, died February 22, 1743, aged 32.

**LORD AUBREY BEAUCLERK.**—This monument is ornamented with arms, trophies, and naval ensigns;

signs; and in an oval niche, on a pyramid of dove-coloured marble, is a beautiful bust of this young Nobleman. On the pedestal is this historical inscription:—

“ Lord Aubrey Beauclerk was the youngest son of Charles, Duke of St. Albans, by Diana, daughter of Aubrey de Vere, Earl of Oxford. He went early to sea, and was made a commander in 1731. In 1740 he was sent upon that memorable expedition to Cartagena, under the command of Admiral Vernon, in his Majesty’s ship the Prince Frederick, which, with three others, were ordered to cannonade the Castle Bocca Chica. One of these being obliged to quit her station, the Prince Frederick was exposed not only to the fire from the Castle, but to that of Fort St. Joseph, and to two ships that guarded the mouth of the harbour, which he sustained for many hours that day, and part of the next, with uncommon intrepidity. As he was giving his command upon deck, both his legs were shot off; but such was his magnanimity, that he would not suffer his wounds to be dressed till he had communicated his orders to the First Lieutenant, which were—*To fight his ship to the last extremity.* Soon after this he gave some directions about his private affairs, and then resigned his soul with the dignity of a hero and a Christian. Thus was he taken off in the 31st year of his age; an illustrious commander of superior fortitude and clemency, amiable in his person, steady in his affections, and equalled by few in the social and domestic virtues of politeness, modesty, candour, and benevolence. He married the widow of Colonel F. Alexander, a daughter of Sir H. Newton, Knt. Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Florence and the Republic of Genoa, and Judge of the High Court of Admiralty.”

## His epitaph over the inscription:

*While Britain boasts her empire o'er the deep,  
This marble shall compel the brave to weep ;  
As men, as Britons, and as soldiers, mourn—  
'Tis dauntless, loyal, virtuous Beauclerk's urn.  
Sweet were his manners as his soul was great,  
And ripe his worth, tho' immature his fate ;  
Each tender grace that joy and love inspire,  
Living, he mingled with his martial fire ;  
Dying, he bid Britannia's thunder roar,  
And Spain still felt him when he breath'd no  
more.*

BISHOP OF BANGOR.—The design and sculpture of this monument is greatly admired; the figure of Religion, in a mournful attitude, is leaning on a rock, whereon is writ the inscription; holding in her hand a cross; on the other side is represented an Angel pointing to the cross, as a source of consolation whereby we are saved—why weep? the rock implies firmness of faith. A mitre, crozier, &c. are at the bottom :

“ Near this place are interred the remains of the Right Reverend John Warren, D. D. Bishop of St. David's in 1779, and translated to the See of Bangor in 1783. These episcopal stations he filled for more than 20 years, with great ability and virtue. His charity, liberality, candour, and benevolence, will long be remembered; his eminent learning and unwearied application rendered him highly serviceable to the laws, as well as the religion of his country, towards which he was most sincerely attached. He was son of Richard Warren, D. D. Rector of Cavendish, and Archdeacon of Suffolk, and brother of Richard Warren, M. D. celebrated for his knowledge and successful practice, and many years Physician in Ordinary to

to his Majesty. He married Elizabeth Southwell, daughter of Henry Southwell, Esq. of Wisbech, Cambridgeshire, who, fully sensible of many of his distinguished virtues, has offered this grateful tribute to his memory, with the most unfeigned sincerity and respect. He died on the 27th of Jan. 1800, in the 72d year of his age."

Sir JOHN BALCHEN, Knt.—On this fine monument, in relief, is the representation of a ship perishing in a storm. The enrichments, arms, and trophies, are most admirably wrought; but in fastening the cable to the anchor, the artificer has shewn himself no mariner. The inscription, which is historical, is here inserted:—

"To the memory of Sir John Balchen, Knt. Admiral of the White Squadron of his Majesty's fleet in 1744. Being sent out Commander-in-Chief of the combined fleets of England and Holland, to cruise on the enemy, was, on his return home, in his Majesty's ship the Victory, lost in the Channel by a violent storm; from which sad circumstance of his death, we may learn that neither the greatest skill, judgment, or experience, joined to the most firm, unshaken resolution, can resist the fury of the winds and waves; and we are taught from the passages of his life, which were filled with great and gallant actions, but ever accompanied with adverse gales of fortune, that the brave, the worthy, and the good man, meets not always his reward in this world. Fifty-eight years of faithful and painful services he had passed, when being just retired to the government of Greenwich Hospital, to wear out the remainder of his days, he was once more, and for the last time, called out by his King and country, whose interest he ever preferred to his own, and his unwearied zeal for their services ending only in his death;

death; which weighty misfortune to his afflicted family became heightened by many aggravating circumstances attending it: yet, amidst their grief, had they the mournful consolation to find his gracious and royal Master mixing his concern with the general lamentations of the public, for the calamitous fate of so zealous, so valiant, and so able a commander;—and as a lasting memorial of the sincere love and esteem borne by his widow to a most affectionate and worthy husband, this honorary monument was erected by her. He was born Feb. 2, 1669, married Susanna, daughter of Colonel Apreece, of Washingly, in the county of Huntingdon. Died October 7, 1744, leaving one son and one daughter, the former of whom, George Balchen, survived him but a short time; for being sent to the West Indies in 1745, Commander of his Majesty's ship the Pembroke, he died in Barbadoes, in December, the same year, aged 28, having walked in the steps, and imitated the virtue and bravery of his good, but unfortunate father."

When the Victory was lost, she had on board near 1000 souls, 100 of whom were gentlemen-volunteers.

General GUEST.—On a base and pyramid of most beautiful Egyptian porphyry, are the finest enrichments and bust that are to be seen in the whole church. It were an injustice to the excellent artist to attempt a description of this monument, as nothing but a fine imagination is capable of conceiving how highly it is finished. The inscription is short, but manly:—

“ Sacred to those virtues that adorn a Christian and a soldier, this marble perpetuates the memory of Lieutenant-General Joshua Guest, who closed a service of sixty years, by faithfully defending

garding Edinburgh Castle against the Rebels in 1745."

**CHARLES WATSON, Esq.**—Over the north door is a magnificent monument to the memory of Admiral Watson, where you see, in the centre of a range of palm-trees, an elegant figure of the Admiral in a Roman toga, with a branch of palm in his right hand, receiving the address of a prostrate figure representing the Genius of Calcutta, a place in the East Indies, memorable for the imprisonment of the English garrison in a black hole, where most of them perished, and where those that survived were released by the Admiral, and the town retaken from the Nabob in January, 1757. On the other side is the figure in chains of a native of Chandernagore, another place taken by the Admiral the March following. On the front is this inscription:

"To the memory of CHARLES WATSON, Vice-Admiral of the White, Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's naval forces in the East Indies, who died at Calcutta the 16th of August, 1757,

THE EAST INDIA COMPANY,  
as a grateful testimony of the signal advantages  
which they obtained by his valour and prudent  
conduct, caused this monument to be erected."

**Sir WILLIAM SANDERSON, Knt.**—Against the wall, on a small tablet, is a bust with an inscription in Latin, shewing that he was Gentleman of the Bedchamber to Charles I. and wrote the lives of Mary, Queen of Scots, James and Charles I.; that he sustained great hardships from the tyranny of the Rebels; but that, having bravely surmounted all difficulties, he lived to the age of 90, and died July 15, 1676.

**GEORGE MONTAGU DUNK, Earl of HALIFAX.**—On the left, as you enter the north door, is a

stately monument to the memory of George Montagu Dunk, Earl of Halifax. His Lordship's bust conveys a very striking likeness of the original. It is supported by two emblematical figures, one holding a mirror, supposed to be Truth, with his foot on a mask, trampling on Falsehood ; the other, Honour presenting the ensigns of the Garter. It is also decorated with various other emblems, alluding to the different public posts of honour and profit which his Lordship held at different times. The inscription is as follows :

“ Sacred be the monument which here is raised by gratitude and respect, to perpetuate the memory of George Montagu Dunk, Earl of Halifax, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter; whose allegiance, integrity, and abilities, alike distinguished and exalted him in the reign of George II. and George III. In the year 1745, (an early period of his life,) he raised and commanded a regiment, to defend his King and country against the alarming insurrection in Scotland. He was soon after appointed first Lord of Trade and Plantations; in which department he contributed so largely to the commerce and splendour of America, as to be styled “ Father of the Colonies.” At one and the same time, he filled the united great offices of the first Lord of the Admiralty, Principal Secretary of State, and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. He was afterwards appointed Lord Privy Seal; on the resignation whereof, he was recalled to the important duties of Principal Secretary of State, and died (in possession of the Seals) June 8, 1771. His worth in private life was eminent and extensive, and was best testified in the honour and esteem which were borne him living, and the lamentations bestowed upon his ashes.

“ Among

"Among many instances of his liberal spirit, one deserves to be distinctly recorded. During his residence in Ireland, he obtained the grant of an additional 4000l. per ann. for all subsequent Viceroys; at the same time nobly declining that emolument himself."

Sir CLIFTON WINTRINGHAM, Bart. is represented visiting a sick and distressed family; underneath is the figure of his lady, kneeling, bewailing her loss..

"Sacred to the memory of Sir Clifton Wintringham, Bart. M. D. who, no less eminent as a physician, both at home and in the army, than he loved on account of his virtuous life and engaging manners, died, lamented by all, Jan. 10th, 1794, aged 83. His widow, Ann Wintringham, caused this monument to be erected, as a lasting testimony of her love for him while living, and of the sincere regret she feels for his loss."

To the memory of JONAS HANWAY, Esq. celebrated for his universal feeling for the distressed, having been an active friend to the following charities, viz. the Foundling, Magdalen, and Marine Society. The expence was defrayed by voluntary subscriptions. J. F. Moore, sculptor.

On a sarcophagus, the Society is here represented in bass-relief, viz. Britannia with her emblems of Government, Peace, War, Trade, and Navigation, who, with benign countenance, distributes clothes to poor boys to be trained to sea; over this a medallion of the deceased is fixed on a pyramid, upon the top of which is a lamp, emblematic of perpetual light.

"Sacred to the memory of Jonas Hanway, who departed this life September 5th, 1789, aged 74; but whose name liveth, and will ever live, whilst

active piety shall distinguish the Christian, integrity and truth shall recommend the British merchant, and universal kindness shall characterize the citizen of the world.

“ The helpless Infant nurtur’d through his care,  
 The friendless Prostitute shelter’d and reform’d ;  
 The hopeless youth rescu’d from misery and ruin,  
 And trained to serve and to defend his country,  
 Uniting in one common strain of gratitude,  
 Bear testimony to their benefactor’s virtues :—  
 This was the friend and father of the poor.”

The next is a monument to the memory of General HOPE, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec, where he died in 1789, aged 43 years. The design of it is simply an Indian, whose affection has drawn her to the monument ; she kneels on the pedestal, and, bending over the sarcophagus, expresses that sorrow which the loss of such a benefactor has occasioned. A rudder is introduced, emblematical of his situation as Governor ; the serpent and mirror engraved thereon, point out the prudence of his administration ; and a cornucopia conveys the idea of the felicity of it.

Adjoining is a monument erected by the East India Company, as a memorial of the military talents of Lieutenant-General Sir EYRE COOTE, K. B. Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in India, who, by the success of his arms, in the years 1760 and 1761, expelled the French from the coast of Coromandel. In 1781 and 1782, he again took the field in the Carnatic, in opposition to the united strength of the French and Hyder Ally, and in several engagements defeated the numerous forces of the latter ; but Death interrupted his career of glory on the 27th day of April, 1783, in the fifty-eighth year of his age.

It consists of two figures as large as life ; one a

Mahratta,

Mahratta captive, weeping beside a trophy of Persian armour, represents a province subdued; he is holding a cornucopia inverted, the contents of which are falling into a Britannia's shield. The other, a Victory having erected a trophy, is decorating it with the portrait of Sir Eyre Coote, by hanging it on a palm-tree, which rises from behind the armour. The elephant on the sarcophagus marks the scene of action.

The Mahratta figure is particularly admired.—  
Mr. Banks, sculptor.

At the back of this a most sumptuous monument is erected, whereon is inscribed, round the medallions; Lord ROBERT MANNERS, aged 24; Captain WILLIAM BAYNE, aged 50; Captain WILLIAM BLAIR, aged 41.

Upon a rostral column, decorated with the hulks of a 74 gun ship, a second rate, a figure, Genius has hung three medallions, containing the portraits of the Captains, whose bodies (by their order) were committed to the deep. Neptune, having surrendered up the Captains from their watery grave, is sitting upon a sea-horse, pointing them out; as examples for posterity to emulate, and worthy of being recorded in the annals of their country, to Britannia, whose majestic figure, accompanied with a strange resemblance of a lion, supporting a shield of the arms of Great Britain, is standing on the opposite side, beholding them with a fixed countenance, finely expressive of sorrow; while Fame is standing upon the top of the column, with a wreath of laurel to crown Lord Robert Manners, Captains Bayne and Blair, who were mortally wounded in the course of the naval engagements, under the command of Admiral Sir George Brydges Rodney, on the 9th and 12th of April, 1782. In memory of their services, the King and Parliament of Great Britain caused this

monument to be erected. The basement is adorned with different naval implements, and the whole is highly executed by Mr. Nollekens.

*“Here MURRAY, long enough his country’s pride,  
Is now no more than Tully or than Hyde.”*

Foretold by A. Pope, and fulfilled in the year 1793, when William Earl of Mansfield died full of years and of honours; of honours he declined many, those which he accepted were the following:—He was appointed Solicitor General 1742, Attorney General 1754, Lord Chief Justice and Baron Mansfield 1756, Earl of Mansfield 1776. From the love which he bore to the place of his early education, he desired to be buried in this Cathedral, privately, and would have forbidden that instance of human vanity, the erecting a monument to his memory, but a sum, which, with the interest, has amounted to 2500l. was left for that purpose by A. Bailey, Esq. of Lyons Inn, which at least well-meant mark of esteem he had no previous knowledge or suspicion of, and had no power to prevent being executed. He was the fourth son of David, fifth Viscount Stormont, and married the Lady Elizabeth Finch, daughter to Daniel Earl of Nottingham, by whom he had no issue; born at Scone, 2d March, 1704—died at Kenwood, 20th March, 1793. The Earl is represented sitting on a seat of judgment; on his right hand Justice holds the statera, or balance, equally poized; on his left hand Wisdom opens the Book of Law. Between the statues of Wisdom and Justice is a trophy composed of the Earl’s family arms, surmounted by the coronet, the mantle of honour, the trances or rods of justice, and curtaua or sword of mercy. On the back of the chair is the Earl’s motto—*Uni Aequus Virtuti*—“Equal to Virtue only.”—Enclosed in a crown of laurel,

laurel; under it is a figure of Death, as represented by the ancients, a beautiful youth leaning on an extinguished torch: on each side of the figure of Death is a funeral altar, finished by a fir-apple. This monument is the first that was placed between pillars, so as to walk round it. Mr. Flaxman, sculptor.

A magnificent monument, to the memory of the Right Honourable WILLIAM PITT, Earl of Chatham, whose most striking figure, dressed in Parliamentary robes, stands in an elevated situation, leaning forward, with the right hand extended in the graceful attitude of an orator; under him are figures of Prudence and Fortitude; below them is Britannia, and under her are lying down two noble figures of Earth and Ocean.

The sculptor, Mr. Bacon, has erected it in so masterly a style, that the subject and grandeur of the monument command equal attention.

Through the Supreme Being, Lord Chatham's prudence and fortitude enabled Britannia to sway the earth and ocean. Upon the base is the following inscription:—

“Erected by the King and Parliament, as a testimony to the virtues and ability of William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, during whose administration, in the reigns of George II. and George III. Divine Providence exalted Great Britain to an height of prosperity unknown to any former age. Born Nov. 15, 1708. Died May 11, 1778.”

Sir CHARLES WAGER.—On this elegant monument the principal figure is that of Fame, holding a portrait of the deceased in relief, which is supported by an infant Hercules. The enrichments are naval trophies, instruments of war, navigation, &c. and on the base, in relief, is the representation of the destroying and taking the Spanish galleons in 1708.

To the memory of Sir CHARLES WAGER, Knt.  
Admiral of the White, First Commissioner of the  
Admiralty, and Privy Counsellor:

A man of great natural talents,  
Who bore the highest commands,  
And passed through the great employments  
With credit to himself, and honour to his country.

He was in private life  
Humane, temperate, just, and bountiful :

In public station  
Valiant, prudent, wise, and honest ;  
Easy of access to all :  
Plain and unaffected in his manners,  
Steady and resolute in his conduct;  
So remarkably happy in his presence of mind,  
that no danger ever discomposed him,  
Esteemed and favoured by his King,  
Beloved and honoured by his country.

He died May 24, 1743. Aged 77.

In a wainscot press is a wax model of Frances Teresa, Duchess of Richmond, relict of Charles Stuart, Duke of Richmond, who died in 1672, and daughter of Walter Stuart, M. D. who died Oct. 15, 1702, and is interred in the Richmond vault. She left her fortune to Walter Stuart, Lord Blantyre, in Scotland, one of the sixteen Peers elected to represent the Scots Peerage in the British Parliament, who died June 23, 1713, aged 29. This figure is dressed in the very robes her Grace wore at the coronation of Queen Anne. On a perch is the stuffed parrot, that lived thirty years, and died three days before her Grace.

Adjoining to this is the wax model of Katherine, relict of John Duke of Buckingham and Normandy, and natural daughter of King James II. by Katherine, Countess of Dorchester.—She is dressed in the robes she wore at his late Majesty's

ty's coronation. Also by her stands the effigy of her son, the Marquis of Normandy, who died February 1, 1714, aged three years seven weeks.

**Admiral VERNON.**—On a pedestal of beautiful marble is a bust of that gallant Admiral, with a fine figure of Fame crowning him with laurels. This monument is elegantly ornamented with naval trophies. Beneath is the following inscription:

As a memorial of his own gratitude,  
and of the virtues of his benefactor,  
This monument was erected by his nephew, Francis,  
Lord Orwell, in the year 1763,  
Sacred to the memory of  
**EDWARD VERNON,**  
Admiral of the White Squadron  
of the British Fleet.

He was the second son of James Vernon,  
Who was Secretary of State to King William III,  
and whose abilities and integrity  
Were equally conspicuous.

In his youth he served under the Admirals  
Shovell and Rook.

By their example he learned to conquer,  
By his own merit he rose to command.  
In the war with Spain of M,DCC,XXXIX,  
he took the fort of Porto Bello

with six ships;

A force which was thought unequal to the attempt.

For this he received

the thanks of both Houses of Parliament.

He subdued Chagre, and at Carthagena  
conquered as far as naval force  
could carry victory.

After these services he retired,  
without place or title,  
from the exercise of public,  
to the enjoyment of private virtue.

The

The testimony of a good conscience  
was his reward—

The love and esteem of all good men  
his glory.

In battle, though calm, he was active,  
and though intrepid, prudent;  
successful, yet not ostentatious;  
Ascribing the glory to God.

In the senate, he was disinterested, vigilant, and  
steady.

On the XXX. day of October, M,DCC,LVII.  
he died as he had lived,

the friend of man, the lover of his country,  
and the father of the poor,

Aged LXXIII.

**JOHN HOLLES**, Duke of Newcastle.—This monument is perhaps the most magnificent, as well as the most costly, of any in the whole Abbey; yet the admiration it has attracted has not been equal to the profusion of expence bestowed upon it. The beauty of it consists chiefly in the design; and as those who are ignorant of architecture can have no relish for things beyond their knowledge, it has happened that what was intended to draw all men's eyes upon it, has been neglected almost as soon as raised. The principal figure rests upon a sepulchral monument of darkish-coloured marble, and represents the noble person to whose memory this stately mausoleum was erected, having in his right hand a General's staff, and in his left a ducal coronet. On one side of the base stands a statue of Wisdom; on the other, of Sincerity. On the angles of the upper compartment sit angels in no very meaning attitude; and on the ascending sides of the pediment sit cherubs, one with an hour-glass, alluding to the admeasurement of man's life by grains of sand:

the

the other pointing upwards, where his life shall be no longer measured by duration. On the base of the monument is this inscription :—

“ John Holles, Duke of Newcastle, Marquis and Earl of Clare, Baron Houghton, of Houghton, and Knight Companion of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, whose body is here deposited under the same roof with many of his noble ancestors and relations, of the families of Vere, Cavendish, and Holles, whose eminent virtues he inherited, and was particularly distinguished for his courage, love to his country, and constancy in friendship ; which qualities he exerted with great zeal and readiness, whenever the cause of religion, his country, or friends, required. In the reign of Queen Anne, he filled, with great capacity and honour, the several employments of Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, and Privy Counsellor, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Middlesex and Nottingham, and of the county and the town of Nottingham, and of the East and North Ridings in the county of York ; Lord Chief Justice in Eyre, North of Trent, and Governor of the town and fort of Kingston upon Hull : to all which titles and honours his personal merit gave a lustre that needed not the addition of the great wealth he possessed. He was born January 9, 1661-2, and died July 15, 1711. He married the Lady Margaret, third daughter and heiress of Henry Cavendish, Duke of Newcastle, by whom he left issue only one child, the Lady Henrietta Cavendish Holles Harley, who caused this memorial of him to be erected in 1723.”

WILLIAM CAVENDISH, Duke of Newcastle.—This monument is likewise a stately piece of architecture. Under a rich canopy of state lie, in a cumbent posture, on a double mat, “ the loyal

loyal Duke of Newcastle, (as the inscription beneath sets forth,) and his Duchess his second wife, by whom he had no issue; her name was Margaret Lucas, youngest sister of Lord Lucas, of Colchester, a noble family; for all the brothers were valiant, and all the sisters virtuous. This Duchess was a wise, witty, and learned lady, which her many books do well testify: she was a most virtuous, loving, and careful wife, and was with her Lord all the time of his banishment and miseries; and when he came home, never parted from him in his solitary retirements."—So far the English inscription. The Latin shews farther, "that he was a Knight of the Bath, and Baron Ogle in right of his mother, Viscount Mansfield, and Baron Cavendish of Bolesover, Earl of Ogle, Earl, Marquis, and Duke of Newcastle upon Tyne, Lord Lieutenant of the counties of Nottingham and Northumberland, First Lord of the Bedchamber to King James I. Guardian to Prince Charles, Privy Counsellor, and Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter; that, for his fidelity to the King, he was made Captain-General of the forces raised for his service in the North, fought many battles, and generally came off victorious; that when the Rebels prevailed (being one of the first designed a sacrifice) he left his estate, and endured a long exile. By his first wife, Elizabeth, daughter and heir of W. Basset, of Staffordshire, Esq: he had two sons and three daughters; Charles, who died without issue, and Henry, heir to his honours. Jane married to C. Cheyney, of Chesham, Bucks; Elizabeth to John Earl of Bridgewater; and Frances, to Oliver Earl of Bolingbroke. He died December 27, 1676, in his 84th year."

On the adjoining pillar is a little monument to the memory of CLEMENT SAUNDERS, Esq. Carver

ver in Ordinary to Charles II. James II. and William III. son of Sir W. Saunders, Kn. of the county of Northampton. He died August 10, 1695, aged 84.

**GRACE SCOTT.**—Affixed to the adjoining pillar is a neat tablet, on which is this inscription:—

“ Grace, eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Maulverer, of Alerton Mauleverer, in Yorkshire, Bart. born 1622, married to Colonel Scott, a member of the Honourable House of Commons, 1644, and died February 24, 1645.

*He that will give my Grace but what is hers,  
Must say her death has not  
Made only her dear Scott,  
But Virtue, Worth, and Sweetness, Widowers.*

**SIR PETER WARREN.**—This is a magnificent monument of white marble, to the memory of that gallant Admiral, done by Roubiliac. Close to the wall is a large flag hanging to the flag-staff, and spreading in natural folds behind the whole monument: before it is a fine figure of Hercules placing Sir Peter's bust on its pedestal; and on the other side is the figure of Navigation, with a laurel wreath in her hand, gazing on the bust with a look of melancholy, mixed with admiration. Behind her a cornucopia pours out fruit, corn, the fleece, &c. and by it are a cannon, an anchor, and other decorations. The inscription is as follows:—

Sacred to the memory of  
Sir PETER WARREN,  
Knight of the Bath, Vice-Admiral of the Red  
Squadron of the British Fleet, and  
Member of Parliament  
For the city and liberty of Westminster.

He

He derived his descent from an ancient  
family of Ireland;  
His fame and honours from his virtues and abilities,  
How eminently those were displayed,  
With what vigilance and spirit they were exerted  
In the various services wherein he had the honour  
to command,  
And the happiness to conquer,  
Will be more properly recorded in the annals of  
GREAT BRITAIN.  
On this tablet Affection with Truth must say,  
That, deservedly esteemed in private life,  
And universally renowned for his public conduct,  
The judicious and gallant officer  
Possessed in the amiable qualities of the friend,  
The gentleman, and Christian:  
But the ALMIGHTY,  
Whom alone be feared, and whose gracious pro-  
tection he had often experienced,  
Was pleased to remove him from a place of honour  
To an eternity of happiness,  
On the 29th day of July, 1752,  
In the 49th year of his age.

Sir GILBERT LORT.—This stately monument is chiefly ornamented with cherubs and family arms, and is inscribed to the memory of Sir Gilbert Lort, of Stockpole, in Pembrokeshire, Bart. by his sister, Dame Elizabeth Campbell, relict of Sir Alexander Campbell, of Colder, in Scotland, Bart. Sir Gilbert died Sept. 19, 1698, in his 28th year. She died September 28, 1714, in her 49th year.

Over Sir Gilbert Lort is a small handsome monument, consisting of a bust and naval ornaments, to the memory of JOHN STORR, Esq. of Hilston, in the county of York, Rear Admiral of the Red Squadron of his Majesty's fleet. He was born August

August 18, 1709; died January 10, 1783, and interred near this place.

A small tablet up high, with an inscription in Latin to the following effect:—

WILLIAM VINCENT, D. D. Dean of this Collegiate Church, caused this tablet to be erected as a perpetual monument of his affection.

“Sacred to the memory of Haunah, his most beloved wife, the fondest and most prudent mother, handsome without pride, pleasant without levity, a good Christian without superstition; descended from a respectable family of the Wyatts, of Whichwood, in Oxfordshire, daughter of George Wyatt and Hannah Wood. Born August 3, 1735; married August 15, 1771; died February 17, 1807.”

Sir THOMAS HESKETT.—Turning to the right, and against the screen of the choir, is a fine old monument, whereon lies the effigy of a gentleman at full length in a tufted gown; and underneath, upon the base, a lady kneeling. By the inscription these appear to represent Sir Thomas Heskett, Attorney of the Court of Wards of Liveries in Queen Elizabeth’s time; and Julian, his wife, who caused this monument to be erected. He died October 15, 1605.

Dame MARY JAMES.—A very neat monument, being an urn, wreathed, and crowned with a Viscount’s coronet on a handsome pedestal. By the inscription it appears that this lady was wife of Sir John James, of the ancient family of the Lords of Hosterrick, in Holland, and daughter of Sir Robert Killigrew, Vice-Chamberlain to Mary, Queen to Charles I. She died November 6, 1677.

HUGH CHAMBERLEN, M. D. and F. R. S.—The principal figure on this monument lies, as it were,

were, at ease, upon a tombstone, leaning on his right arm, with his hand upon his night-cap, and his head uncovered. In his left hand he holds a book, indicating thereby his intense application to study. On each side are the emblems of physic and longevity; and over his head is Fame descending with a trumpet in one hand, and in the other a wreath. On the top are weeping cherubs, and on the pedestal a long inscription in Latin, setting forth his vast knowledge and industry in his profession, his humanity in relieving the sick, and his connexions and affinities in social and private life. This gentleman was famous for the improvements he made in midwifery, the practice of which, since his time, has been studied by the faculty to great advantage. He died June 17, 1728, aged 64.

Doctor SAMUEL ARNOLD, late Organist to this church, died October 22, 1802, aged 62 years. This monument was erected by his afflicted widow.

*"Oh, let thy still-loved Son inscribe thy stone,  
And with a Mother's sorrow mix his own."*

A sickle cutting the lyre is represented below.

HENRY PURCELL, Esq.—This is a small tablet with the following inscription:—

*"Here lies Henry Purcell, who left this life,  
and is gone to that blessed place where only his  
harmony can be exceeded."*

A short but comprehensive epitaph, expressive of his great merit. He died November 21, 1696, in his 37th year.

Sacred to the memory of Captain George Bryan, late of his Majesty's Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards, son of the Rev. John Bryan, and Eliza Louisa his wife, of Hertford, in the island of Jamaica. He fell in the mouth of July, 1809, in the 27th year of his age, at the battle of Talavera,

in Spain, so glorious in the annals of British valour, but so deeply afflicting to a widowed mother. His remains were interred with every military honour, in the garden of the convent of St. Jeronimo, when even the officers of the enemy joined in evincing respect to his memory, and sympathy for his untimely fate. The monument is neatly sculptured, and represents a mourner reclining on the basement of a column that holds an urn, over which is the name Talavera. Military trophies and implements of war are introduced.

**ALMERICUS DE COURCY, Baron of Kinsale.**—His Lordship is here represented in full proportion, reposing himself, after the fatigues of an active life, under a rich canopy finely ornamented and gilt. He was descended, as his inscription shews, from the famous John de Courcy, Earl of Ulster, (who, in the reign of King John, in consideration of his great valour, obtained that extraordinary privilege to him and his heirs, of standing covered before the King.) This Nobleman was greatly in favour with Charles II. and James II. and commanded a troop of horse under the latter. He died February 9, 1719, aged 57.

**Sir THOMAS DUPPA.**—This monument is prettily ornamented with flowers and foliage, and on the top with an urn wreathed. The inscription shews that Sir Thomas in his youth waited on King Charles II. when he was Prince of Wales, and under the tuition of Dr. Duppia, of whom we have already given an account. He was afterwards made Gentleman Usher and Daily-waiter, and then Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, in which office he died April 25, 1694, aged 75.

**Dr. PLENDERLEATH.**—A medallion of the deceased is fixed up with ribbon, under which is Hygeia, the cup of health, a serpent twining round, and a bough of cypress laying on it. Below is written

written in a book, “He healed many that were sick of divers diseases.” (St. Mark i. 34.) Under the book is the Æsculapius, an emblem of physic.

“In memory of Dr. John Plenderleath, third son of John Plenderleath, Esq. of Glen, in Tweedale, Scotland, Physician to the Forces serving under the Marquis of Wellington, in Portugal, who died at Coimbra, of a typhus fever, on the 18th of June, 1811, aged 28 years. He was eminently distinguished by the strength of his mental faculties, his great classical and professional knowledge; and no less so by the humanity of his heart, which manifested itself on all occasions; and especially towards the numerous sick and wounded, both of his countrymen and of the enemy, which were committed to his care. In commemoration of his public virtues, and of his many amiable qualities in private life, this monument is erected as a small tribute of parental affection.

This monument, and Captain Bryan’s, have been newly erected by Mr. Bacon, and are much admired.

**Dame ELIZABETH CARTERET.**—The figure of this lady, on her monument, has been much admired; but that of the winged seraph, descending to receive her, more. She was daughter of Sir Edward Carteret, Knight, Gentleman Usher to King Charles I. and second wife and relict of Sir Philip de Carteret, and by him mother of Sir Charles Carteret, her only son, by whose death was extinguished the eldest branch of the ancient family of Carterets, Signeurs of St. Owen, in the Isle of Jersey. She died March 26, 1717, aged 52.

**Sir ISAAC NEWTON.**—This is a grand and expressive monument, every way worthy of the great man

man to whose memory it was erected, who is sculptured recumbent, leaning his right arm on four folios, thus titled—**DIVINITY, CHRONOLOGY, OPTICS, and PHIL: PRIN: MATH:** and pointing to a scroll supported by winged cherubs. Over him is a large globe, projecting from a pyramid behind, whereon is delineated the course of the comet in 1680, with the signs, constellations, and planets. On the globe sits the figure of Astronomy, with her book closed. Underneath the principal figure is a most curious bass-relief, representing the various labours in which Sir Isaac chiefly employed his time; such as discovering the cause of gravitation, setting the principles of light and colours, and reducing the coinage to a determined standard. The device of weighing the sun by the steelyard, has been thought at once bold and striking; and indeed the whole monument does honour to the sculptor. The inscription on the pedestal is in Latin, short, but full of meaning; intimating that, by a spirit nearly divine, he solved, on principles of his own, the motion and figure of the planets, the paths of the comets, and the ebbing and flowing of the sea; that he discovered the dissimilarity of the rays of light, and the properties of colours from thence arising, which none but himself had ever thought of; that he was a diligent, wise, and faithful interpreter of nature, antiquity, and the Holy Scriptures; that by his philosophy he maintained the dignity of the Supreme Being; and, by the purity of his life, the simplicity of the Gospel. The inscription concludes with a beautiful exclamation—

“ How much reason mortals have to pride themselves in the existence of such and so great an ornament to the human race ! ”

He was born Dec. 25, 1642, and died in 1726.

JAMES

JAMES Earl STANHOPE.—This is another lofty and magnificent monument, in which likewise the principal figure leans upon his arm in a cumbent posture, holding in his right hand a general's staff, and in his left a parchment scroll. A Cupid stands before him resting himself upon a shield. Over a martial tent sits a beautiful Pallas, holding in her right hand a javelin, and in the other a scroll. Behind is a slender pyramid, answering to that of Sir Isaac Newton, and indeed there is a sameness in the design sufficient to indicate both to be the workmanship of the same master. On the middle of the pedestal are two medals, and on each side of the pilasters one. Under the principal figure is a Latin inscription, setting forth the merits of this great man, as a soldier, a statesman, and a senator. In 1707 he concluded an advantageous treaty with Spain, and in the same year was sent ambassador to Charles III. In 1708 he took Port-Mahon. In 1710 he forced his way to the gates of Madrid, and took possession of that capital. In 1714 he impeached the Duke of Ormond. In September, 1715, he was made Secretary at War. In December, 1716, he was made Secretary of State. In 1717, he was made First Commissioner of the Treasury, and Chancellor of the Exchequer, and in July following created a Peer. In March 1718 he was a second time made Secretary of State. In 1721 he died in his 47th year.

“ To the memory of Philip (second) Earl Stanhope, conspicuous for universal benevolence, unshaken public integrity, and private worth.

“ Deep were his researches in philosophy, and extensive his ideas for his country's good. He was ever a determined supporter of the trial by Jury, of the freedom of Elections, of a numerous and

and well-regulated Militia, and of the liberty of the Press. On the 7th day of March, 1786, (and in the 72d year of his age) he terminated an honourable life, spent in the exercise of virtue, in the improvement of science, and in the pursuit of truth.

“ In respectful remembrance of him, the above lines are inscribed by his affectionate son, Charles Earl Stanhope.”

THOMAS THYNNE, Esq.—This is esteemed a fine piece of modern statuary. The principal figure is represented in a dying posture, and at his feet a cherub weeping. It has this inscription:

“ Thomas Thynne, of Longleate, in Co. Wilts, Esq. who was barbarously murdered on Sunday, the 12th of February, 1682.”

Upon the pedestal, in relief, the story of the murder is depicted; which murder was conspired by Count Koningsmarck, and executed by three assassins hired for that purpose, who shot this unhappy gentleman in Pall Mall, in his own coach. The motive was to obtain the rich heiress of Northumberland in marriage, who, in her infancy, had been betrothed to the Earl of Ogle, but left a widow before consummation; and afterwards married to Mr. Thynne; but being scarce 15, and her mother extremely tender of her, and withal desirous of her having issue, prevailed upon her husband to suffer her to travel another year before he bedded her, in which time she became acquainted with Koningsmarck at the Court of Hanover. Whether she had ever given him any countenance is uncertain; but having no grounds to hope to obtain her while her husband lived, he in this villainous manner accomplished his death: but the lady detested the horrid deed, and soon

after married the great Duke of Somerset. At the time this happened, a report was spread that Mr. Thynne had formerly debauched a woman of family on honourable pretences; but upon his uncle leaving him £. 10,000 a-year, he basely deserted her; whence came the saying—*That he had escaped misfortune, if he had either married the woman he had lain with, or lain with the lady he had married.*

THOMAS OWEN, Esq.—On this monument is a fine figure of a Judge in his robes, leaning on his left arm, and over him an inscription, shewing that he was son of Richard Owen, by Mary, daughter and heiress of Thomas Otley, of Shropshire, Esq. that from his youth he had applied himself to the study of the laws, and was first made Serjeant *temp.* to Queen Elizabeth, and afterwards a Justice of the Common Pleas. He died Dec. 21, 1598.

PASQUALE DE PAOLI.—The next is a bust strongly resembling the deceased, with the following inscription under it:—

“ To the memory of Pasquale de Paoli, one of the most eminent and most illustrious characters of the age in which he lived. He was born at Roslino, in Corsica, April the 5th, 1725; was unanimously chosen, at the age of thirty, Supreme Head of that island, and died in this metropolis February 5, 1807, aged 82 years. The early and better part of his life he devoted to the cause of liberty, nobly maintaining it against the usurpation of Genoese and French tyranny, by his many splendid achievements, his useful and benevolent institutions, his patriotic and public zeal, manifested upon every occasion. He, amongst the few who have merited so glorious a title, most justly deserves to be hailed the Father of his Country. Being obliged, by the superior force of his enemies,

enemies, to retire from Corsica, he sought refuge in this land of liberty, and was here most graciously received, amidst the general applause of a magnanimous nation, into the protection of his Majesty, King George the Third; by whose fostering hand and munificence, he not only obtained a safe and honourable asylum, but was enabled, during the remainder of his days, to enjoy the society of his friends and faithful followers, in affluent and dignified retirement. He expressed to the last moment of his life the most grateful sense of his Majesty's paternal goodness towards him, praying for the preservation of his most sacred person, and the prosperity of his dominions."

**JAMES KENDALL, Esq.**—This is an oval monument against a pillar, supported by a Death's head, and on the top a close helmet. The gentleman to whom it is inscribed was chosen a Member of the last Parliament of James II. and served in several Parliaments afterwards in the reign of King William, by whom he was made Governor of Barbadoes, and one of the Commissioners of the Admiralty. He died July 10, 1708, aged 60.

**Dame GRACE GETHIN.**—This lady, married to Sir Richard Gethin Grot, in Ireland, was famed for exemplary piety, and wrote a book of devotion, which Mr. Congreve complimented with a poem. She died October 11, 1697, aged 21.

**ELIZABETH and JUDITH FREKE.**—On the face of the monument there is a long inscription, setting forth the descent and marriage of these two ladies, whose busts in relief ornament the sides. They were, as the inscription says, the daughters of Ralph Freke, of Hannington, in Wilts, Esq. Elizabeth was married to Percy Freke, of West Belney, in Norfolk, and died April 7, 1714, aged

69. Judith married Robert Austin, of Tenterden, in Kent, and died May 19, 1716, aged 64. They were both great examples to their sex; the best of daughters, the best of wives, and the best of mothers.

Sir THOMAS RICHARDSON.—There is an effigy in brass of a Judge in his robes, with a collar of SS. representing Sir Thomas Richardson, Knight, “ Speaker of the House of Commons in the 21st and 22d years of James I. Chief Justice of the Common Pleas; and lastly by Charles I. made L. C. J. of England. He died in 1634, in his 66th year.—*So far the inscription.* This is that Judge Richardson who first issued out an order against the ancient custom of wakes, and caused every minister to read it in his church; which the Bishop of Bath and Wells opposing, complaint was made against the order, in the Council Chamber, where Richardson was so severely reprimanded, that he came out in a rage, saying—he had been almost choaked with a pair of lawn sleeves.

WILLIAM THYNNE, Esq.—On this ancient monument of marble and alabaster gilt, lies a warrior at full length, representing William Thynne, of Botterville, Esq. a polite gentleman, a great traveller, and a brave soldier. In 1546 he was, by Henry VIII. made receiver of the Marches, and fought against the Scots at Musselburgh. But his latter days were spent in retirement and devotion in this church, to which he constantly repaired, morning and evening. His brother was Sir John Thynne, Secretary to the Duke of Somerset, from whom descended that unhappy gentleman whose story we have already related. He died March 14, 1584.

Dr. RICHARD BUSBY.—On this fine monument you see the effigy of this learned grammarian in his gown, looking earnestly at the inscription. In his

his right hand he holds a pen, and in his left a book open. Underneath, upon the pedestal, are a variety of books, and at the top are his family arms. The inscription is very elegantly written, and highly to his praise; intimating that whatever fame the school of Westminster boasts, and whatever advantages mankind shall reap from thence in times to come, are all principally owing to the wise institutions of this great man. He was born at Lutton, in Lincolnshire, September 22, 1606; made master of Westminster College, December 23, 1640; elected Prebendary of Westminster, July 5, 1660, and Treasurer of Wells, August 11, the same year; and died April 5, 1695.

**ROBERT SOUTH, D. D.**—This tomb, in design, is not unlike the former. The figure of Dr. South is represented in a cumbent posture, in his canonical habit, with his arm resting on a cushion, and his right hand on a Death's head. In his left he holds a book with his finger between the leaves, as if just closed from reading; and over his head is a group of cherubs issued from a mantling, beneath which is a long Latin inscription, shewing that he was scholar to Busby, and student at Christ Church, Oxford, and Public Orator of that University; that by the patronage of Lord Clarendon he was made Prebendary both of Westminster and Christ's, and afterwards Rector of Islip, where he rebuilt the parsonage house, and founded and endowed a school. His sermons have a peculiar turn, and are still much admired. He died July 8, 1716, aged 82.

His true character may perhaps be best illustrated by a short story:—"Some time before his death he resided at Caversham, in Oxfordshire, and having occasion to come to London upon particular affairs, he took that opportunity to pay a morning visit to his old friend, a clergyman, who being

overjoyed to see him, pressed him to stay dinner, which he at length consented to do; but the Doctor's Lady, who was a noted economist, was greatly troubled at it, and calling her husband into the adjoining room, began to expostulate the matter sharply with him, how he could be so provoking to ask a gentleman to dine, when he knew she was utterly unprovided. The good man endeavoured to pacify her, by saying it was his fellow-collegian, and he could do no less than ask him to dine, and therefore prayed her to compose her passion, and hasten to provide something elegant, for that there was not a man in the world he respected more than the friend that was now come to see him. This, instead of mending the matter, made it worse. The lady said she had already got a leg of mutton, and if he would be so silly as to invite his friends upon such occasions, they should take what she had to give them, for she would be put out of her way for none of them. The Doctor was now provoked beyond all patience, and protested, that if it were not for the stranger then in the house, he would beat her. Dr. South, who had heard the whole dialogue, and was not a little diverted, instantly took up the discourse, and said, with his usual humour, in a voice loud enough to be heard, "Dear Doctor, as we have been friends so long, I beseech you not to make a stranger of me upon this occasion." The lady, ashamed of the discovery, retired, and appeared no more that day, but ordered a handsome dinner to be sent up, and left the two Doctors to enjoy themselves peaceably to their mutual satisfaction.

Having now taken a view of all the monuments within this spacious building, and carried the reader back to the place from whence we led him, we will just take a short survey of the cloisters of this Abbey, and then conclude.

OF

## OF THE MONUMENTS IN THE CLOISTERS.,

Of these the most ancient are in the south walk of the cloisters, towards the east end, where you will see the remains of four Abbots marked in the pavement by four stones.

The first is of black marble, called Long Meg, from its extraordinary length of 11 feet 10 inches, by 5 feet 10 inches, and covers the ashes of Gervasus de Blois, natural son of King Stephen, who died 1106.

The second is a raised stone of Sussex marble, under which lies interred the Abbot Laurentius, who died in 1176, and is said to have been the first who obtained from Pope Alexander III. the privilege of using the Mitre, Ring, and Globe.

The third is a stone of grey marble, to the memory of Geslebertus Crispinus, who died 1114. His effigy may still be traced on his gravestone by the fragments of his mitre and pastoral staff.

The fourth is the oldest of all, and was formerly covered with plates of brass, inscribed to the Abbot Vitales, who died in 1082. All these seem to have had their names and dates cut afresh, and are indeed fragments worthy to be preserved.

Near this place lies interred the body of the Honourable Henry Pomeroy, only son of the Viscount and Viscountess Harberton, who died at Brighthelmstone, in the county of Sussex, on the 10th day of March, 1804, and in the 15th year of his age, of a long and painful illness, which he sustained with the utmost resignation, fortitude, and piety. In memory of his duty and affection to them, and to the many amiable qualities which endeared him to his friends, and to all who knew him, this monument of their love is erected by his disconsolate parents.

In this walk are many other notable interments; but

but having nothing particular now to distinguish them, we shall only mention the name of Dr. Courayer.

Near the east end of the north walk, and against the Abbey wall, there is one epitaph remarkable for its quaintness, and inscribed to the memory of William Laurence, in these lines :

*With diligence and truth most exemplary,  
Did William Laurence serve a Prebendary;  
And for his pains, now past, before not lost,  
Gain'd this remembrance at his master's cost.  
Oh! read these lines again, you seldom find,  
A servant faithful, and a master kind.  
Short-hand he wrote, his flower in prime did fade,  
And hasty Death short-hand of him hath made.  
Well couth he numbers, and well-measur'd land;  
Thus doth he now that ground whereon you stand,  
Wherein he lies so geometrical:*

*Art maketh some, but thus will Nature all.*

Ob. Dec. 28, 1621. Ætat. 29.

Against the wall, in the centre of the east walk, is a monument to the memory of George Walsh, Esq. with the following inscription :—“ Near this place are deposited the remains of George Walsh, Esq. late Lieutenant-General of his Majesty's forces, and Colonel of the 49th regiment of foot, who died Oct. 23, 1761, aged 73.

*The toils of life and pangs of death are o'er,  
And care and pain and sickness are no more.*

To the left hath been lately erected a tablet sacred to the memory of WALTER HAWKES, who, serving in the East Indies, and having deserved well during the space of more than 27 years, almost worn out with sickness and wounds, as he was now returning to his native country, being overtaken by a storm in the Indian Ocean, was, together

together with his dearest wife, the partner of his life and danger, alas! swallowed up, and perished by shipwreck, never to be too much lamented, in the year of our Lord 1808. Struck with so sad a fate of his companion, William Franklin put up this stone. For both King's scholars in this school, brought up in the same studies, together endured arduous warfare. The one presided over the first regiment of the second Legion, and was a Military Judge (whom we call Advocate). Brave in battle, upright in Court, he yielded to fate, renowned and excellent. The other having erected this monument of his affection, does not assuage the present grief of his mind, but looks forward, relying on God, to the renewal of his fellowship in Heaven.

In the east walk (where, over the entrance into the Chapter House, is a most remarkable old Gothic window, well worth observing) is erected a monument to preserve and unite the memory of two affectionate brothers, valiant soldiers, and sincere Christians. Scipio Duroure, Esq. Adjutant-General of the British forces, Colonel of the 12th regiment of foot, and Captain or Keeper of his Majesty's Castle of St. Mawes in Cornwall, who, after 41 years' faithful services, was mortally wounded at the battle of Fontenoy, and died May 10, 1745, aged 56 years, and lies interred on the ramparts of Aeth in the Low Countries.

Alexander Duroure, Esq. Lieutenant-General of the British forces, Colonel of the 4th, or King's own regiment of foot, and Captain or Keeper of his Majesty's Castle of St. Mawes in Cornwall, who, after 57 years' faithful services, died at Toulouse in France, on the 2d of January, 1765, aged 74 years, and lies interred in this cloister.

This marble is inscribed by Francis Duroure,  
(son

(son of the above-named Scipio) as a testimony of filial piety and grateful respect.

Near this is a monument for HENRY WITHERS, Lieutenant-General, descended from a military stock, and bred to arms in Britain, Dunkirk, and Tangier, through the whole course of the last wars of England with France. He served in Ireland, in the Low Countries, and in Germany; was present in every battle, and at every siege, and distinguished in all by an activity, a valour, and zeal, which Nature gave and Honour improved. A love of glory and of his country, animated and raised him above that spirit which the trade of war inspires; a desire of acquiring riches and honours by the miseries of mankind. His temper was humane, his benevolence universal; and among all those ancient virtues which he preserved in practice, and in credit, none was more remarkable than his hospitality.

He died at the age of 78 years, on the 11th of November 1729. To whom this monument is erected by his companion in the wars, and his friend through life, Henry Desney.

*Here Withers rest! thou bravest, gentlest mind,  
Thy country's friend, but more of human kind.  
Oh born to arms! Oh worth in youth approv'd &  
Oh soft humanity in age belov'd!  
For thee the hardy vet'ran drops a tear,  
And the gay courtier feels his sigh sincere.  
Withers, adieu! yet not with thee remove  
Thy martial spirit or thy social love:  
Amidst corruption, luxury, and rage,  
Still leave some ancient virtues to our age;  
Nor let us say (those English glories gone)  
The last true Briton lies beneath this stone.*

We shall take notice of a few more inscriptions, and close our account. The first you will see

see upon a handsome monument in the east walk,  
almost facing the ancient Abbots already spoken  
of.

Reader,

If thou art a Briton,  
Behold this tomb with reverence and regret!

Here lie the remains of  
**DANIEL PULTENEY:**

The kindest relation, the truest friend,  
The warmest patriot, the worthiest man!

He exercised virtues in this age,  
Sufficient to have distinguished him even, in the  
best.

Sagacious by Nature,  
Industrious by habit,  
Inquisitive with art,

He gain'd a complete knowledge of the state of  
Britain, foreign and domestic;

In most the backward fruit of tedious experience,  
In him the early acquisition of undissipated youth.

He served the Court several years;  
Abroad, in the auspicious reign of Queen Anne,  
At home, in the reign of that excellent Prince,  
King George I.

He served his country always;  
At Court independent,  
In the Senate unbiassed.

At every age and in every station,  
This was the bent of his generous soul,  
This the business of his laborious life.

Public men and public things  
He judged by one constant standard—  
*The true interest of Britain;*  
He made no other distinction of party;  
He abhorred all other.

Gentle, humane, disinterested, beneficent,  
He created no enemies on his own account:  
Firm, determined, inflexible,

He

He feared none he could create in the cause of  
Britain.

Reader!

In this misfortune of thy country, lament thy own;  
For know,  
The loss of so much private virtue  
Is a public calamity.

In the west walk there is one monument that deserves particular attention, as it commemorates a charity, which otherwise might, in time, like many others, be perverted or forgotten. The inscription is as follows:—

“Here rest, in hope of a blessed resurrection, Charles Godolphin, Esq. brother of the Right Honourable Sidney Earl of Godolphin, Lord High Treasurer of Great Britain, who died July 16, 1720, aged 69, and Mrs. Godolphin, his wife, who died July 29, 1726, aged 63. Whose excellent qualities and endowments can never be forgotten, particularly the public-spirited zeal with which he served his country in Parliament, and the indefatigable application, great skill, and nice integrity with which he discharged the trust of a Commissioner of the Customs for many years. Nor was she less eminent for her ingenuity, with sincere love of her friends, and constancy in religious worship. But as charity and benevolence were the distinguishing parts of their characters, so were they most conspicuously displayed by the last act of their lives; a pious and charitable institution, by him designed and ordered, and by her completed, to the glory of God, and for a bright example to mankind: the endowment whereof is a rent-charge of one hundred and eighty pounds a-year, issuing out of lands in Somersetshire, and of which one hundred and sixty pounds a-year are to be ever applied, from the 24th of June,

June, 1726, to the educating eight young gentlewomen, who are so born, and whose parents are of the Church of England, whose fortunes do not exceed three hundred pounds, and whose parents or friends will undertake to provide them with decent apparel; and after the death of the said Mrs. Godolphin, and William Godolphin, Esq. her nephew, such as have neither father or mother; which same young gentlewomen are not to be admitted before they are eight years old, nor to be continued after the age of nineteen, and are to be brought up in the city of New Sarum, or some other town in the county of Wilts, under the care of some prudent governess or school-mistress, a communicant of the Church of England; and the overplus, after an allowance of five pounds a-year for collecting the said rent-charge, is to be applied to binding out one or more poor children apprentices, whose parents are of the Church of England. In perpetual memory whereof, Mrs. Francis Hall, executrix to her aunt, Mrs. Godolphin, has, according to her will, and by her order, caused this inscription to be engraven on their monument, 1772."

Just here is a tablet, with a coat of arms over, and a music-book under it, containing the following inscription:

Near this place are deposited  
the remains of BENJAMIN COOKE,  
Doctor of Music in the Universities of  
Oxford and Cambridge, and Organist and  
Master of the Choristers of this Collegiate  
Church, for above thirty years.

His professional knowledge, talents, and skill, were profound, pleasing, and various; in his works they are recorded, and within these walls their power has been felt and understood. The simplicity

simplicity of his manners, the integrity of his heart, and the innocence of his life, have numbered him among those who kept the commandments of God, and the faith of their Saviour Jesus Christ. He departed this life on the 14th of September, 1793, and in the 59th year of his age.

Near this is a small but very neat monument, made of artificial stone, resembling white marble, (the only one here of the kind) erected by John English Dolben, Esq. The Latin inscription is to the following purport:—

“ To the memory of Edward Wortley Montagué, who was cast away on his return to England in 1777, from the East Indies, in the 27th year of his age.

“ In memory of their friendship, which commenced at Westminster School, continued for some time at Oxford, not diminished by the greatest distance, scarcely dissolved by death, and, if it please God, to be renewed in Heaven—

“ I, E. D. to whom the deceased bequeathed his books (and likewise appointed joint residuary legatee), erected this monument.”

In this west walk is erected a monument to the memory of William Buchan, M. D. author of the Domestic Medicine, who died in 1805, aged 76.

Having already exceeded the bounds at first intended, and having taken notice of every thing worthy a stranger's curiosity, we shall conclude in the words of an ingenious writer on this subject, —That there is not a nobler amusement in the world than a walk in Westminster Abbey, among the tombs of heroes, patriots, poets, and philosophers.—“ I have wandered,” says he, “ with pleasure, into the most gloomy recesses of this last resort of grandeur, to contemplate human life, and trace mankind through all the wilderness of their

their frailties and misfortunes, from their cradles to their graves. I have reflected on the shortness of our duration here, and that I was but one of the millions who had been employed in the same manner, in ruminating on the trophies of mortality before me; that I must moulder to dust in the same manner, and quit the scene to a new generation, without leaving the shadow of my existence behind me; that this huge fabric, this sacred repository of fame and grandeur, would only be the stage for the same performances; would receive new accessions of noble dust; would be adorned with other sepulchres of cost and magnificence; would be crowded with successive admirers; and at last, by the unavoidable decays of time, bury the whole collection of antiquities in general obscurity, and be the monument of its own ruin."

P. S. On Dr. HORNECK's gravestone is the following inscription in Hebrew:—

*All my bones shall say,  
Lord, who is like unto thee?*



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